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FBIS-LAT-94-190 *30 September 1994*

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NOTICE TO READERS: Effective 1 October, the processing indicators appearing in brackets at the start of each item in this publication will be changed. All new indicators will begin with "FBIS" to make the material more easily identifiable. Some will also indicate whether the item has been translated from the vernacular or transcribed from English.

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Cuba

Robaina Meets Emigre Community Representatives

FL2909110794 Havana Radio Rebelde Network in Spanish 1700 GMT 28 Sep 94

[From the "National Radio News"]

[Text] Cuban Foreign Minister Roberto Robaina continues to carry out an intense work schedule in New York, where the 49th UN General Assembly is being held. Correspondent Floiran Arencibia reports from New York:

[Arencibia] Spanish Foreign Minister Javier Solana said that his country has always opposed and will continue to oppose the blockade. Solana told Cuban television correspondents covering the 49th UN General Assembly that differences today should be solved through dialogue and contact, which are always better than isolation.

Bolivian Foreign Minister Antonio Aranibar Quiroga called for the U.S. blockade of Cuba to be lifted, pointing out that the blockade does not coincide with international law and that it is counterproductive under the current international conditions.

Foreign Minister Roberto Robaina met representatives of the Cuban community abroad as part of his work schedule. This meeting is part of the traditional meetings held by the head of Cuban diplomacy with the emigre community in the countries where they live. They discussed the Nation and Emigre Community Conference and how it relates to Cuba's new migratory measures for citizens who live abroad. They also reviewed other meetings that have been held in Cuba and abroad.

Interviewed on UN Meeting

FL3009004494 Havana Tele Rebelde Network in Spanish 0035 GMT 29 Sep 94

[Interview with Foreign Minister Roberto Robaina by Froilan Arencibia in New York; from the "This Very Day" program—recorded]

[Text] [Arencibia] Welcome, Foreign Minister Roberto Robaina to the "This Very Day" program. We are in New York with the Cuban delegation attending the 49th session of the UN General Assembly.

This is the second time you have come to New York with the same objective. How does this visit differ from your last trip?

[Robaina] I think that [words indistinct] the most important purpose of this trip is to continue on the course begun a year ago. This year, at least in my opinion, many doors, many channels of communication have been opened. Happily, on an occasion like this, I believe there is some continuity in the relationship, not only continuity, but also greater development. I think the great advantage this time around is that we are not just becoming acquainted, but also expanding the contacts made during the year. This has given a special quality to this visit because it encompasses as many issues as before, but in greater detail.

[Arencibia] It was announced that you plan to meet with various groups of Americans during this visit. Is that true?

[Robaina] Yes. This is our plan. What I would like to do is to define those sectors better. We have been able to contact the economic sectors, the journalistic, intellectual, and academic sectors, and have opened channels of communication with religious representatives, and others as well. I believe the most important part of this trip will be to continue our strategy. We realize that the great majority of American people are really hungry for information about Cuba, that a high percentage reject the U.S. blockade of Cuba and are truly tired of all the hostility. I think if we explain our views and listen to others, then the meetings should be very interesting.

[Arencibia] Your agenda includes meetings with several foreign ministers, leaders, ministers, and some of your counterparts who are attending this session of the General Assembly. What are the main issues you will be discussing?

[Robaina] We have many topics to cover here and will hold many bilateral meetings. The meetings are necessary because we will have talks with almost 40 foreign ministers, according to the agenda. We have prioritized the list of countries, particularly the ones we have not met with, because some meetings have just not taken place and some countries we have already contacted. I think the bilateral agenda must be reviewed, as it will be highly useful for both sides and have a great effect on diplomatic, commercial, and economic negotiations. I definitely believe this is on everyone's agenda, and for us it is a priority now more than ever, just as it was before when we informed the international community about how [words indistinct] continues imposing this blockade, how difficult, how the blockade has complicated our lives. Only because of the way we have resisted do we live as we do. The international community truly needs to side with us. The priority of condemning the blockade, including beginning preparations [words indistinct] that we are presenting again during this session.

Equally important are issues on the multilateral agenda, one in which we are especially interested in holding discussions with foreign ministers, because if we participate in these discussions we want to do so in a genuinely democratic organization. We do not believe in a process that speaks to us of the democratization of the United Nations: It is called a democracy and yet its actions are hardly democratic. To discuss this and present our views has been our fundamental objective, along with many issues on the bilateral agenda with other foreign ministers, some of whom I have already met and some I have yet to meet.

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[Arencibia] You said this year Cuba will present a resolution condemning the blockade for the third time. In view of the bilateral meetings you have held, can you make any predictions about this year's vote?

[Robaina] Just as many people who are experienced in foreign affairs believe, I also believe predictions are difficult. What I will do is present a third resolution during this session, which will address the 30 years of anti-Cuba aggression. For 30 years Cuba has condemned this blockade. I think the circumstances are different now and the international community is increasingly sympathetic to our cause. Governments are more sympathetic toward the Cuban people, and I believe every year support for us has increased. I do not believe we should back off and simply let this situation continue. I do think we need to move to a higher plane, and simply having another UN vote will not suffice: We need something else. We want those countries who dared to vote to now invest, because experience has shown that a UN vote alone will not lift the blockade. In some cases the United Nations has great influence, and if these situations are protected under UN auspices, action is taken. A resolution like this one, however, which has received the highest number of votes ever cast, is not considered worthy of UN protection, only because the United Nations has not deemed it expedient to condemn the blockade.

[Arencibia] Thank you very much, Minister Robaina, for your contribution to the "This Very Day" program despite your busy schedule. We hope that you have a successful visit in New York and that Cuba makes progress in the UN General Assembly.

[Robaina] Thank you very much.

Fernandez de Cossio on Migratory Agreements

FL2909165294 Havana Radio Progreso Network in Spanish 1100 GMT 29 Sep 94

[Interview with Carlos Fernandez de Cossio, head of the North America Office of the Ministry of Foreign Relations, Minrex, by correspondent Jose Mayo; place and date not given—recorded]

[Text] [Mayo] U.S. President William Clinton's government continues applying the aggressive policy against Cuba of his predecessors in the White House. In the past two years it has encouraged the illegal departure of Cubans who wanted to emigrate for economic reasons, which brought about the so-called rafter crisis of August. Even though there was resistance on Washington's part for dialogue with the Cuban Government to solve the so-called rafter crisis, the Clinton administration had no alternative but to come to the negotiating table with Cuban representatives. For that reason in the beginning of September 1994 a migratory agreement between the two countries was signed. The agreement stipulates that both sides will apply measures so that migration from one nation to the other is safe, legal, and orderly.

With regard to the issue of the migratory agreement of 1994 between the United States and Cuba, we will hear from Carlos Fernandez de Cossio, director of the North America office of the Minrex and member of the Cuban delegation to the recent talks on migratory issues with U.S. representatives in New York.

Fernandez de Cossio, I believe we should start by pointing out the main issues of this document and its differences with the migratory agreement of 1984.

[Fernandez de Cossio] This document reiterates, perhaps more than the 1984 agreement, that it responds to a mutual interest in normalizing migratory procedures. It even states that an agreement was reached to take measures and make sure that migration between the two countries is safe, legal, and orderly.

The agreement extends the reach of the conversations that took place in 1984. It includes aspects that were in our interest and which Cuba had formulated as basic elements of (?migratory) relations between the two countries but which could not be included in the 1984 agreement. These aspects are included now. These are the unsafe departures, people using illegal or unsafe measures to enter the United States, or people using violence, hijackings for those purposes. Of course, it includes the commitment of the two sides—of the United States and Cuba—to take steps to prevent this from happening. That is an important step and that is how it was formulated by the Cuban side and how it was understood as a result of the conversations. It is an important component of the solution to this problem. It has been an important component of the problem, of the causes that have generated the problem.

As far as migratory issues go, the agreement establishes, on the U.S. side, a set of commitments, which we consider to be important regarding visas, which is in harmony with the agreement of 1984. In other words, the granting of up to 20,000 visas to all those people who qualify according to U.S. laws. The United States also commits itself that a minimum of 20,000 people will receive visas or permission to travel to the United States, to emigrate to the United States each year for which they will use the U.S. Attorney General's discretionary capacity as established in U.S. laws. It includes people who according to U.S. laws might or might not qualify as emigrants in their most rigorous aspects, but according to this discretionary capacity they may be accepted as refugees, as a provisional condition, so that they can travel. This does not include people who are immediate family members of U.S. citizens, who may be granted permission to travel in addition to these 20,000.

As an additional and extraordinary measure the United States commits itself to grant visas or to grant permission to emigrate to any person who is on a waiting list. In other words, granting visas to people who qualify and are on waiting lists, according to the 1984 agreement, to travel to the United States, whatever the number may be. They have given different figures, but those people who

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were on waiting lists before 9 September should already have all the requirements for travel to the United States. This is in addition to the 20,000 visas that they will grant each year.

Cuba, on the other hand, has promised to take effective measures in everything that may be within our reach to prevent unsafe departures. Cuba was very firm in its position, which was included in the document, of using persuasive measures.

That is the essence of the agreement. Of course there are stipulations on the two countries meeting within 45 days to review the agreements and other aspects that were discussed on the excludables—the agreement states that we will continue discussing this—and the people that may want to return from the concentration camps in Guantanamo or abroad where they are being kept. It was agreed that this could be discussed through diplomatic channels.

[Mayo] The U.S. Government has assured that the Cuban rafters at the concentration camps in Guantanamo and other places will not be admitted into the United States. These people will remain in inhumane conditions at those detention centers indefinitely.

[Fernandez de Cossio] That is a problem that they now have. What they have officially suggested is that these people will not even be processed to enter the United States. At least for now. They will try to—as they put it—provide safe havens where they can remain. They have not said what the destiny of these people will be. They have not been explicit, at least with us, as to what they will do with that situation or how they plan to solve that problem.

[Mayo] When the so-called rafter crisis emerged the United States refused to talk with Cuba to solve the problem, but came to the negotiating table in New York. Why was there a change of attitude by the White House?

[Fernandez de Cossio] The United States expressed its willingness to hold talks on migratory issues. I do not remember them saying that they would never hold talks with Cuba. What caused them to invite us to hold these talks was that they were drowning in the situation. Apparently the United States began to realize that they would have to assume the consequences of an irrational and aggressive policy regarding Cuba, which includes the migratory issues as well as other aspects.

Since the consequences were more evident in the migratory sphere, they, from evaluating the situation, decided to hold talks on the migratory issues only. The circumstance of their having to harvest the fruits of their own policy was what brought them to invite us to negotiate.

[Mayo] Cuba has always insisted that the main factor of the illegal departure of Cubans is the U.S. blockade, therefore it is not possible to solve this issue if Washington's economic, trade, and financial blockade on Havana is not lifted. Nevertheless, in the recent conversations on migratory issues in New York between the United States and Cuba, this matter was not included because of Washington's unwillingness. Why did the Cuban Government accept the dialogue with the United States without the inclusion of this issue?

[Fernandez de Cossio] Well, we have always maintained our willingness to talk with the United States on any matter that may tend to normalize or solve any issues of bilateral differences. The migratory aspect has been a key element of the bilateral differences. As I said before, perhaps, since the first week of January 1959, it was one of the initial aspects of aggression towards the revolution.

We have always been willing to discuss any of the matters collectively or individually. On this occasion we have reiterated that the essential cause or the source of this problem still has not been dealt with and to do away with the problem we must first look at the economic blockade and look at the set of U.S. aggressions against Cuba.

The fact is that we believe that in order to find a real and definitive solution we must talk about this issue. We never said that we were unwilling or hesitant to hold conversations. That is why, as the commander in chief announced, even though we do not think this is a real and definite solution to the problem, we are willing to look at the problem from this angle and explore to see if it is possible to, through this means, find some measures that establish the bases so that, from this angle and in this one aspect of the problem, we can alleviate the problem and try to solve it.

The result obtained was precisely that. The result is a commitment from one aspect of the problem. We said it there clearly and we say it now that we are making the greatest effort to keep our part of the agreement and to make sure that this flow does not continue. But this is a shared responsibility.

The agreement in itself is a package. When it is seen as a package it can become useful. There are commitments on the Cuban side as well as firm commitments on the U.S. side. But if, in the long run, we want to solve the problem we will have to deal with the problem of the blockade. That is a position that we maintain today even though we were willing to talk, and reach agreement. We are willing to continue talking, even if it is only on this, and to normalize this aspect of the differences between the two nations and take away one of the fundamental aggressive elements of the past 35 years.

[Mayo] You have been listening to an interview with Carlos Fernandez de Cossio, director of the North America office of the Minrex and member of the Cuban delegation to the recent talks on migratory issues with U.S. representatives in New York. He talked about the issue of the migratory agreement of 1994 between the United States and Cuba as part of the series of interviews related to the U.S. migratory policy towards Cuba between 1959 and 1994.

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Castro Meets With Delegation of U.S. Clergymen

FL2909184594 Havana Radio Rebelde Network in Spanish 1700 GMT 29 Sep 94

[From the "National Radio News"]

[Text] The U.S.-Cuba pastoral delegation headed by Reverend Lucius Walker met yesterday with President Fidel Castro. This morning the members of the delegation participated in a meeting on the economy and the blockade. Reverend Walker pointed out that the friendship caravans not only contribute to the Cuban people but also to Americans who support the lifting of the blockade.

[Begin recording] [Walker, in English with passage-by-passage translation into Spanish] We believe that most people in the United States, if they know the truth, and if they understand how significant it is for this hemisphere to have a recognition of Cuba's sovereignty and peaceful relations between the United States and Cuba, they would then be opposed to the blockade. Therefore, our job is to bring the reality of this situation to dispel the misinformation for the people of our churches.

We expect to have a fifth caravan, and perhaps a sixth caravan. It would be our greatest dream come true if the fourth caravan could be held without the blockade. We believe that after the blockade is over, the people of the United States must continue to work with the people of Cuba to rebuild much that has been destroyed because of our blockade. So, we will not stop doing solidarity work. I must say that ultimately, we look forward to the time when there will be a solidarity caravan from Cuba to the United States to bring a new vision of a new society. You could teach us some values for the building of a new society. [end recording]

The delegation of religious leaders will return to the United States tomorrow. There they will prepare a report evaluating the situation of Cuba and will request a meeting with President Clinton.

Castro Receives Brazilian University Doctorate Degree

FL2909162394 Havana Radio Reloj Network in Spanish 1405 GMT 29 Sep 94

[Text] On the evening of 28 September, Commander in Chief Fidel Castro received an honorary doctorate from Roraima Federal University by decision of the Council of Deans of that university in the State of Roraima, northern Brazil. Following the presentation of the doctorate gown, Pablo Andrade, and (Jose Hamilton Gondin), the deputy dean and dean of Roraima University, respectively, read addresses extolling Fidel's historic importance. Both men also stressed the important accomplishments of the Cuban people under the leadership of Fidel Castro, the president of the Councils of State and Ministers.

In his address, Fidel expressed his tanks for the noble and generous gesture on the part of Roraima University in granting him such a distinction. Fidel added that the award honors the accomplishments of the Cuban people and stressed that is was a great honor because it comes from an institution involved in extensive literacy projects, including in indigenous communities, in the most remote areas of the state.

Fidel added that one might feel envious of their work and the tasks ahead and concluded by reaffirming that it is the duty of the Cuban people to be brothers and supporters of such beautiful efforts.

Cuban and Brazilian personalities were in attendance during the presentation ceremony held at the Palace of the Revolution.

Chinese Economic Officer Notes Importance of Increased Ties

FL2909110094 Havana Radio Rebelde Network in Spanish 2300 GMT 28 Sep 94

[From the "Exclusive" program]

[Text] The PRC's 45th anniversary, commemorated on 1 October, was celebrated during a fraternal and friendly ceremony at the Afro-Asian-Latin American People's Solidarity Organization [AALAPSO] building on 28 September. (Lin Liang Yu), economic officer at the Chinese Embassy in Cuba, pointed out the importance of this event in international history and the Chinese people's successes, as well as changes in economic structure:

[Begin (Lin) recording] While the PRC has achieved great success in its history, it has also faced serious setbacks. The PRC has matured and found its own path to development, namely constructing socialism with Chinese characteristics. [end recording]

The diplomat highlighted Sino-Cuban relations:

[Begin (Lin) recording] Cuba was the first country in Latin America and the Caribbean to establish diplomatic relations with the PRC. Good relations have greatly improved in recent years, due to the attention of high officials in both countries and joint efforts Excellent international and bilateral cooperation has developed. Political, economic, scientific, and cultural exchange is growing. [end recording]

AALAPSO Secretary General (Ramon Becerra); Sonia Diaz, director of the Foreign Ministry's Asia and Oceania Directorate; and other officials attended the ceremony marking the PRC's 45th anniversary.

'Blindly Copying' Foreign Economies Termed 'Perilous'

FL2909140494 Havana Radio Rebelde Network in Spanish 1155 GMT 29 Sep 94

["Our Opinion" commentary by Ariel Larramendi Villafanez; from the "Doing Radio" program]

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[Text] On the eve of the 40th [as heard] anniversary of the creation of the PRC, we ought to reflect on the economy of that powerful nation. Since 1978, when the plenum of the Chinese Communist Party issued guidelines for change, the PRC has embarked on an accelerated development that has resulted in its current economic might, leaving behind the periods of extensive famine which battered diverse regions from time to time. Changes in agriculture gave way to a sustained growth which several years ago surpassed production records, primarily in grains and other staples, despite drought and floods.

Foreign capital investments in joint enterprises and the creation of special zones, as well as other measures in the industrial sector, have turned the PRC into the fastest growing economy in the world. In other words, freeing the productive forces in a broad sector of the economy aimed [words indistinct] by the beginning of the 21st century the PRC will be among the developed nations, as Chinese officials have stated.

Today, the PRC harbors one single fear, the so-called overheating of the economy. [Words indistinct] and agricultural production will be so high that it will surpass the energy, mining, and infrastructure capacity, resulting in price increases, inflation, and a drop in industrial production which in turn disturbs the social fabric of the nation.

The Chinese model has worked given the conditions of the PRC. Many of its measures, aimed to achieve a market socialism, can be faithfully adapted to certain sectors of the Cuban economy. However, the conditions of Cuba and the PRC are not the same. The structure of the agricultural labor force is the first thing that comes to mind. In the PRC, farmers make up 80 percent of the population, in Cuba, farmers only comprise 20 percent of the population. The PRC has a per capita income lower than Cuba's before the special period. There is no blockade on the PRC like there is on Cuba, which makes it possible for them to access capital, credits, and numerous major markets. I am only mentioning the most obvious differences.

Blindly copying models developed for other countries and conditions results in perilous situations. This is why Cuba is searching for a model of our own that responds to our conditions. The PRC is on the opposite side of the earth, Cuba is on this side. It is a matter of geopolitics. Let's not forget it.

Juragua Thermonuclear Plant Construction To Resume

FL2909111094 Havana Radio Rebelde Network in Spanish 2300 GMT 28 Sep 94

[From the "Exclusive" program]

[Text] Andres Garcia de la Cruz, Atomic Energy Commission executive secretary, has told the press that construction on the Juragua thermonuclear plant will resume, following studies on the possibility of foreign businesses participating in the effort. De la Cruz, who recently participated in the International Atomic Energy Agency General Assembly in Vienna, said that the nuclear power plant maintenance process continues thanks to a $30 million Russian credit.

Power Plant Problems Affect Electrical Service

FL2909111294 Havana Radio Rebelde Network in Spanish 1700 GMT 28 Sep 94

[Report by Matanzas correspondent Manolo Garcia from the "National Radio News"]

[Text] The nation's power system has only 1,390 megawatts to cover today's peak demand period, possibly resulting in a 500-megawatt deficit between 1600 [2000 GMT] and 2000. Specialists from the Basic Electric Enterprise, in Matanzas Province, have warned that there may be extended outages during the peak demand period given difficulties at the Antonio Guiteras plant, which had to reduce its load from 300 megawatts to only 150. Breakdowns left Cuba down more than 1,300 megawatts as of this morning, with problems at the Matanzas plant—the most powerful in the nation—making the situation worse.

Workers Continue To Help Improve Havana Water Supply

FL2909110594 Havana Radio Reloj Network in Spanish 1958 GMT 28 Sep 94

[Text] Workers are trying to complete important waterworks projects before the end of 1994 that will stabilize Havana's water supply. Lourdes Mijans, director of Havana's waterworks service, said that restoring the [word indistinct] pipe and ending the El Gato system are among the projects. Efforts are also underway to extend the Ariguanabo system and to drill new wells, recover others, and repair leaks. Mijans said that Revolutionary Armed Forces members, minibrigades, and waterworks service personnel repaired 75 pipes and over 1,200 leaks throughout the entire aqueduct network in August. The central government recently allocated Havana's waterworks service funds to purchase pipes, tools, and other materials for projects to ease water supply problems. Mijans told GRANMA that those resources will help take care of the program's other priorities. An increase in the number of available water trucks—which is currently insufficient to service the requests—is among the most pressing needs. Mijans added that the water trucks certainly cannot be diverted from the essential goal of guaranteeing the free supply of water to people in the most affected areas.

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Dominican Republic

Haitians Ask U.S. Forces To Intervene at Border Area

PA2909234394 Hamburg DPA in Spanish 2207 GMT 29 Sep 94

[Text] Santo Domingo, 29 Sep (DPA)—Dozens of Haitian nationals who visited Haiti over the past few days have accused their country's Army of "imposing its own laws" and taking advantage of travelers. They are thus requesting the presence of U.S. troops on the border.

According to several merchants residing in Santo Domingo, Haitian Army officers charge people up to $500 to allow them to enter the neighboring country.

The Haitians also said that the military men strip travelers of valuables such as watches, radios, food, and clothing.

The complainants said the Haitian officers, apparently fearing that the regime headed by General Raoul Cedras is about to end, are thus imposing their own rules, and no one has been able to intervene.

They explained that many reporters for international agencies and U.S. television stations have witnessed the Haitian officers' illegal collections at the border posts in Malpase, near the Dominican city of Jimani, and in Juana Mendez adjacent to Dajabon.

The group, who addressed local reporters in the area of Santo Domingo known as "Little Haiti," asked the U.S. troops to intervene on the border to stop the Haitian Army's unusual and abusive behavior against merchants and civilians.

The Haitians also asserted that certain members of the Dominican Army have also participated in these actions and have received some of the money collected on the border area.

Border With Haiti To Remain Closed Until UN Embargo Lifted

PA3009001894 Madrid EFE in Spanish 2226 GMT 29 Sep 94

[Text] Santo Domingo, 29 Sep (EFE)—It was officially announced here today that the Dominican border with Haiti will remain closed until the United Nations decides to lift the embargo imposed on this country.

Rear Admiral Ivan Garcia Cespedes, defense minister as well as chief of the Dominican Armed Forces High Command, and Brigadier General Ivan Hernandez Oleaga stated the Dominican Armed Forces will remain along the border to prevent any contraband activity and the illegal entry of Haitians into the Dominican Republic.

Both officers said the border will be opened once the UN Security Council lifts the embargo against Haiti. The embargo was imposed to pressure the Haitian military leaders who deposed President Jean-Bertrand Aristide into stepping down.

"We are waiting for the embargo to be lifted so as to immediately proceed to open the border area to legal commercial operations," they stated.

Garcia Cespedes and Hernandez Oleaga said the resumption of trade between Haitians and Dominicans is dependent on the United Nations' lifting of the embargo.

"Legal trade is one thing, and contraband is another. In no way can we support contraband, but we can support legal trade, as long as all import and export regulations are met," the military officers said.

The military leaders made the announcement despite the Dominican Government announcing yesterday, through Presidency Minister Rafael Bello Andino, the border with Haiti would be opened.

Haiti

Radio Reports Explosion During Demonstration

FL2909191094 Port-au-Prince Radio Metropole in French 1810 GMT 29 Sep 94

[Report by unidentified correspondent, from Bicentaire, Port-au-Prince—live]

[Text] The situation has degenerated: Just a moment ago, a bomb was dropped in the middle of the demonstration on La Saline Boulevard, in Bicentenaire, Port-au-Prince. The U.S. military is poised to shoot. Haitian snipers are supposedly hidden somewhere in the La Saline area, near the airport. Helicopters keep flying overhead. We have learned that...[pauses] There is gunfire. We have been told that at least three persons...[pauses] four persons hit by a teargas grenade are on the ground. There is great panic. The U.S. soldiers are very nervous, keeping their fingers on the triggers of the machine guns. They shot at a person who allegedly was carrying weapons. Please stay tuned for further developments.

Grenade Tossed Into Crowd

FL2909191894 Port-au-Prince Signal FM Radio in Creole 1745 GMT 29 Sep 94

[Report by unidentified correspondent, in Port-au-Prince—live]

[Text] Something just happened near the Texaco gas station on La Saline Boulevard: Eyewitnesses report that a grenade was thrown into the crowd during the demonstration. It seems that many people—about 24—have been wounded. U.S. soldiers are taking the injured people to cars that will take them to the hospital. It seems that 24 people have been wounded. Some have broken legs. A witness tells us what happened:

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[Begin unidentified speaker recording] We heard that something was thrown into the crowd as the chanting demonstrators passed. A grenade was thrown near a house owned by [Police Chief] Michel Francois. The Haitian police car that was following the demonstration then disappeared. [end recording]

Many people are running away from the Texaco station, near the National Harbor Authority premises.

Mobile 11 for Signal FM.

Radio Metropole Updates Situation

FL2909230194 Port-au-Prince Radio Metropole in French 1800 GMT 29 Sep 94

[Report by unidentified correspondent, in Port-au-Prince—live]

[Text] A grenade exploded during a pro-Aristide demonstration today. Four dead people have been spotted so far. The Haitian Red Cross just left with several wounded people. The dead and wounded lay on the ground.

The U.S. military is in complete control, armed to the teeth as they ask the crowd to clear the area. U.S. soldiers apparently shot into the empty warehouse from which eyewitnesses said the grenade was thrown. The U.S. soldiers are in complete control of the area, ordering everyone to raise their hands. Only reporters have access to the La Saline area.

We await official reports on the number of those wounded during the serious incident that took place on La Saline Boulevard about an hour ago. U.S. military authorities in control of the situation will probably have more details. Even reporters do not have access to the area where the incident took place. It is difficult to say what exactly happened, even with the testimony of the demonstrators. We will try to get as much information as we can from the U.S. military, which is in control of the situation right now and which fired at a warehouse allegedly from where the grenade was thrown.

It is known that at least seven people...[pauses] A Haitian police car just pulled up with a crowd in tow. No one knows what will happen. The U.S. military is holding back the crowd, which is very nervous. We will provide further details as available. This is Mobile 20 for Radio Metropole.

Further Updates

FL2909232194 Port-au-Prince Signal FM Radio in Creole 1900 GMT 29 Sep 94

[Interview with unidentified Port-au-Prince correspondents by unidentified studio announcer; broadcast in progress—live]

[Text] [Announcer]...two grenades reportedly exploded in the La Saline area. You were on the spot. Tell us what it was like.

[First correspondent] It was very confused. There was a general panic, with people running in all directions. I heard that two grenades were thrown, wounding many people. The final toll is...[pauses] The people transporting the wounded told me that 13 people died, that they had personally counted 13 dead, and that many people are seriously injured.

[Announcer] One or two grenades?

[First correspondent] They told me that two grenades were thrown.

[Announcer] From where were those grenades thrown?

[First correspondent] They exploded near the Cap-Haitien bus station. There is a garage...[pauses] The grenades were thrown from Sigma garage. The U.S. military then...[pauses] I must say that I have never seen anything like that. The military was panicked and nervous, waving their weapons at everyone. You had to take shelter. Journalists were running here and there. Shots were being fired here and there. They opened up a warehouse and unleashed the dogs. Fortunately, they found two of the men who had escaped. Words were exchanged. I can tell Signal that they said...

[Announcer, interrupting] We will return to those statements later. We have more reporters on the spot, notably in the industrial park area. We have Mobile Unit 11 on the line. What's it like out there, Mobile Unit 11?

[Second correspondent] Thank you, studio. We are right in the middle of the industrial park area, where the U.S. military is looking after 50 wounded people. Some of them are so seriously injured that they are administering glucose as I speak. We tried to ask some of the wounded their names, their addresses, and so on. Some of them told us that their parents (?suffer from heart conditions). We cannot tell you the names of the wounded. We interviewed some U.S. Marines, who told us that they saw five people die before their very eyes. U.S. Marines are administering first aid to the wounded in the industrial park. A U.S. Marine told us that there are now more than 50 wounded people in the industrial park and that five people have died. That is all we have.

From the industrial park, Mobile Unit 11, for Signal FM.

'People's Organizations' Warn of Possible Attacks on U.S. Marines

FL2909215894 Port-au-Prince Tropic FM in French 1600 GMT 29 Sep 94

[Text] People's organizations, including Students Affairs [Zafe Elev Lekol (ZEL)], are warning of possible criminal acts of violence during the mass in memory of the 30 September 1991 coup victims. ZEL reports that big businessmen opposed to President Aristide's return have

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allegedly accumulated significant amounts of money to pay attaches to attack U.S. Marines and then blame the attacks on Aristide's followers.

Aristide Supporters Kill Five in Borgne 26-27 Sep

FL2909200694 Port-au-Prince Radio Metropole in French 1045 GMT 29 Sep 94

[Text] Jean-Bertrand Aristide's supporters killed five people accused of supporting the military regime in Borgne overnight 26-27 September. The victims were killed with machetes and include Jean Desir, an attache who was considered one of the most feared leaders in the city. The victims were among ten people who were tied up with rope and taken out of the city, including Lionel Bennet—also known as Pitchoum—who was finally released by some peasants and was able to arrive safe and sound in Cap-Haitien. Hungry peasants from Bassin Cayman and Cote de Fer looted Borgne grocery stores without attacking the owners. Armed supporters of President-in-exile Jean-Bertrand Aristide burned down several houses and left an unknown number of victims during severely repressive measures in 1994. The military fired mortars in and around Bassin Cayman at the time.

Jonassaint Addresses Nation 28 Sep

FL2909123694 Port-au-Prince Television Nationale d'Haiti in French 0110 GMT 29 Sep 94

[Speech by de facto President Emile Jonassaint at the National Palace in Port-au-Prince on 28 September—live]

[Text] Fellow countrymen and women: Sad, deeply hurt in my Haitian soul, tragically worried about our difficult situation but not resigned by the turn [corrects himself] the storm, and not at all despairing of the future of our country, I address my fellow citizens tonight to ask them to maintain their total serenity in this distressing hardship. History will recall that in honor and the respect of our fundamental values I had to compel myself—as a man of my age, my education, and my convictions—to the momentary sacrifice of the national pride to preserve the survival of the country and the Haitian people. Facing programmed destruction—unless he is suicidal or totally unaware—it was essential for the first official of the national fate to assume and to break this logic of war. To safeguard thousands of men, women, and children; to stop the ineluctable violence; and to prevent the horrifying bloodshed, I decided to trust the President of the United States of America and the immense moral honesty of former President Jimmy Carter.

Negotiated in complete good faith, the Port-au-Prince agreement, which we are striving to respect scrupulously, is simple, clear, and precise: [Words indistinct] the setting up in mutual respect of close cooperation between the Haitian Armed Forces [FADH] and a U.S. military mission to ensure the modernization of the FADH and to promote public peace for all citizens; the willingness of a certain number of army officers to take an honorable early retirement which will allow them to enjoy all their civil rights guaranteed by a general amnesty law and to attend peacefully and safely in their country to their new business; the immediate lifting of the embargo and notably of all economic sanctions taken unilaterally by the United States against all sectors in national life; and—finally—the holding of legislative elections in a free and democratic environment. As far as we are concerned, we have kept our word. The FADH High Command is harmoniously working with the U.S. military command. In a message to the senators and deputies of the 45th legislature, we have convened the legislative body for an extraordinary session scheduled for Tuesday, 4 October 1994 at 1100 for a vote on a general amnesty law in favor of all citizens, of all members of the institutions of the republic who—directly or indirectly involved in the Haitian crisis—have found themselves induced to take actions that can be interpreted as violations of the Constitution and the laws of the republic in the execution of their duties since 30 September 1991. We have taken all measures to hold honest and democratic legislative elections next December. We have especially called on all citizens of this country for calm and reconciliation.

Unfortunately, we are compelled to see—in view of the multiplicity of a certain number of faits accomplis and actions taken—violations altering thoroughly both the spirit and the letter of the 18 September 1994 agreement. I have thus come straight to the Cap-Haitien tragedy, which has battered and revolted the nation. I expect the U.S. Government to openly assume its responsibilities and a public and impartial inquiry to shed light on all the aspects of this drama. I respectfully bow before the victims and hail their memory while beseeching the FADH to close ranks in view of this cruel episode. I am compelled to say that the fifth point of the agreement is not respected and that the U.S. decision to include restrictions in it tends to widen the tear in the fabric of Haitian society.

I am therefore asking the United States of America to honor its signature.

I have also been compelled by the sight of the intolerable and unacceptable interference of the members of the U.S. military mission in the intrinsic functioning of the institutions of the Haitian Government. I have been especially compelled by the sight of the subversive activities of some members of the U.S. diplomatic mission who have already set themselves up as proconsuls and are manipulating the national political life, thereby increasing the risks of a civil war. Nothing in those intrigues is codified in the Port-au-Prince agreement which—should I repeat it, recall it forcefully—was signed in complete good faith between the representative of the U.S. President and the provisional president of the Republic of Haiti. I appeal to all moral authorities in the international community with all my force to preserve

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my country from a new scourge. I am therefore asking the United States of American to honor its signature and to give orders to its representatives so they can show more reserve in their implications [as heard] which are dangerous for the balance of the national life.

Humiliation and proclaimed vengeance cannot open the way to this national reconciliation, which is necessary and essential at this difficult watershed of our history. Fellow countrymen and women, I exhort you again to remain calm and maintain the peace of mind essential to any step toward national reconciliation. I beseech the representatives of the political parties to regain their self-control and to go beyond themselves so they do not lead this country to an irreparable disaster through their selfish calculations. I beseech the foreigners to let this country live. I beseech all my fellow citizens not to assassinate Haiti. Thank you.

[In Creole] Let me say a few—not many—words in Creole. I ask the Haitian people, all my fellow citizens to keep their calm because the situation is very difficult. I have noted that the agreement that we had signed has been violated several times. As for us, we have respected all the clauses of the agreement. But I do not know why—God probably knows—some foreigners want civil war to occur in this country at all costs. I do not understand why. This cannot yield anything. On the contrary, money is being wasted. They could help the Republic of Haiti leave its current state with nothing more than fuel. It is so simple. Haiti is not at war with any nation. Haiti does not put world peace and the peace of the Americas in danger. So this is why I urge all foreigners to reflect and understand that we are not alone on earth. I know the American people in general are very attached to Christian principles. So I am asking everyone to help us as much as possible. I am also asking all Haitians to keep cool so they do not have to tear one another apart. That is what has led us to where we are.

Personally, as I always say, my future is behind me. So I have nothing to look forward to given my age. I have come here to fulfill a mission only, to help my country get out of this dreadful situation. That is all. If I could stop tomorrow morning, I would be so happy to go back to the Court of Cassation or to go home for good. All Haitians must get together to have foreigners respect us so we do not tear one another apart, because if we are tearing one another apart, the foreigners will say it is not their responsibility to respect us or to help us get out of our current situation. Thank you very much.

De Facto Government Declares 3 Days of Mourning

FL2909160994 Port-au-Prince Radio Metropole in French 1300 GMT 29 Sep 94

[Text] The government of de facto President Jonassaint has declared three days of national mourning in Haiti beginning 29 September in memory of the Haitian victims of the shooting triggered off on the night of 24 September in Cap-Haitien by the U.S. military in front of the police station. The decree read on national television says that the it was issued to honor the soldiers and civilians who were killed by the bullets of U.S. Marines. During those three days—Thursday, Friday, and Saturday; three days of mourning—public services, schools, commerce, and industry will be on holiday and flags will be flown at half-mast while the radios will broadcast music appropriate for the circumstances, indicates the decree from the provisional government.

Mayor Reinstated Under U.S. Protection

PA3009003094 Mexico City NOTIMEX in Spanish 2259 GMT 29 Sep 94

[Text] Port-au-Prince, 29 Sep (NOTIMEX)—Evans Paul, constitutional mayor of this city, was reinstated this morning under the protection of U.S. troops. It has also been reported that two grenade explosions killed six people and injured 20 others.

"We had to end the devastating coup at all costs to force the coupists to relinquish power and to make it possible for President Jean-Bertrand Aristide to return," Paul said, thanking the international community and the United States in particular.

During the ceremony, diplomats of countries in the Friends of Haiti group (the United States, France, Canada, Argentina, and Venezuela) made brief speeches on the prompt return of deposed President Aristide.

In his speech, Paul emphasized the importance of three key words: justice, democracy, and progress.

He thanked some military members—whose names he refrained from mentioning—who had helped him during this period and assured that the mayor's office will take no reprisals. After the September 1991 coup d'etat, the mayor's office had again become a bastion for neo-Duvalierist forces. A few meters from the mayor's office in front of the Port-au- Prince wharf, six people who participated in a demonstration died and 20 others were injured when several "attaches" (members of paramilitary groups) threw two grenades. One of the grenades reportedly was hurled by Captain Sagesse, who was detained by U.S. soldiers with the help of dogs. Another person identified as Bernard was apprehended in a secondhand store owned by Sagesse.

U.S. soldiers took Sagesse and Bernard to an undisclosed location. Meanwhile, Port-au-Prince residents looted Sagesse's store and an adjoining construction materials store.

Yesterday, members of the paramilitary group FRAPH (Front for Haiti's Advance and Progress) fatally wounded a young man who joined a demonstration supporting Aristide as it passed in front of his store.

In the meantime, "unconstitutional" President Emile Jonassaint last night condemned what he called "violations of the Port-au-Prince Agreement," which he signed on 18 September with former U.S. President James Carter.

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Jonassaint said he was disappointed with the performance of the U.S. military and complained that "certain U.S. diplomats have become involved in subversive activities and are manipulating the Haitian political situation, a circumstance that heightens the threat of a civil war."

He also explained his view of the amnesty law the Parliament should approve.

The law should favor "all members of institutions of the Republic who, either directly or indirectly... have been, since 30 September 1991, involved in acts that could be viewed as violations of the Constitution and the laws of the Republic," he stated.

In September 1993 President Aristide issued an amnesty decree for political crimes involving the authors of the coup d'etat—as he is empowered by the Constitution.

The U.S. authorities—who a year ago on Governors Island pressed for general amnesty—are currently advocating an amnesty that only benefits 7,500 Army members and excludes paramilitary groups and corrupt officials.

Today it was learned that the U.S. military had acceded to the the military coupists' demand to turn over the bodies of 10 Haitians killed in the wake of shoot-outs in Cap-Haitien on 24 September.

The bodies of eight military members and two civilians were exhumed from the cemetery in Cap-Haitien, where they had been buried by the U.S. military, in order to receive military honors and posthumous promotions during ceremonies conducted in this capital.

Thus far, the U.S. Armed Forces have deployed troops in nine cities nationwide, a spokesman for this institution indicated.

Port-au-Prince Mayor Interviewed

PY2909134094 Buenos Aires PAGINA/12 in Spanish 24 Sep 94 pp 18, 19

["Exclusive" interview with Port-au-Prince Mayor Evans Paul by Walter Goobar in Port-au-Prince; date not given]

[Text] [Goobar] What is your opinion of the Carter-Jonassaint agreement and the current situation?

[Paul] I criticize the agreement but I understand it. It is an agreement signed with the single purpose of permitting the deployment of the U.S. forces without using force. I understand President Bill Clinton's concerns about the risks, for the population as well as for his troops, stemming from an invasion, particularly after what happened in Somalia. They have negotiated to force the Haitian dictators to sign the agreement, but the agreement left out some things that have complicated the political situation. The agreement recognizes the simultaneous existence of two presidents in Haiti. That is not acceptable.

[Goobar] What is the solution to that problem?

[Paul] The solution is the immediate departure of de facto President Emile Jonassaint. I, as Port-au-Prince's elected mayor, feel very uncomfortable with the fact that Jonassaint controls the public finances. I thing we must avoid humiliating him. I am against all types of humiliation, but I think the North Americans could suggest that he stay at home until President Aristide's return. That would be an amicable solution.

[Goobar] What are the other obstacles in the way?

[Paul] Jonassaint is not the only or main obstacle. We have the military: Cedras, Biamby, and Francois. I understand that the North Americans are gradually taking control of the situation without using force, but the military personnel are capable of staging destabilizing actions. President Clinton is also in an uncomfortable situation. On 15 September he said that the military were criminals, but his people have been cooperating with them for the past five days.

[Goobar] What do the Haitian people feel with regard to the presence of U.S. troops?

[Paul] There are two different reactions. Some people, those who are better informed and prepared, those who know the country's history and international politics, do not feel too confident. I am one of them. It is very difficult for the people to accept the fact that foreign troops are installed in the country. We try to explain to those people that the same Haitian Army was a national occupation force. Common people see the U.S. troops as liberators and we must take advantage of this situation to reconquer the country's dignity. I think the population feels relief after three years of atrocities and state terrorism. North Americans can win the people's hearts with civic works to help improve the population's standard of living.

[Goobar] How will the amnesty law be sanctioned?

[Paul] Here we have the same problem as with the double presidency: We have a double congress. There are problems with regard to legality and legitimacy. The Congress must consider technical and political aspects before approving an amnesty law. From the political point of view, President Aristide and his followers—who have been persecuted, murdered, and raped—must return to power. Regarding the technical considerations, we must say that the president cannot legally grant amnesty for common crimes. He can only do this when political crimes are involved. The coup is a political crime and the president has approved amnesty for those crimes. But the murders and disappearances are not common crimes.

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[Goobar] Cedras has said he will only leave on 15 October.

[Paul] That man's word is not worth too much. Last week he said "he was willing to fight the invading forces to the death," but now he is willing to cooperate with these forces to the death. You must take into account that this situation is particularly humiliating for the Haitian military. This is a political battle and the people understand they must observe the passing of the U.S. troops carefully. Operational commander General [Henry Hugh] Shelton came to offer me security guarantees during the first day of the operation. I thanked him and asked him to try to offer security guarantees to the population first, because it is rather shameful for a Haitian official to accept a foreign Army's protection.

[Goobar] Do you think Aristide's government will be too conditioned by the North Americans?

[Paul] Aristide is not easy to control. He has a special temperament. We should not forget that he has a priest's education. I think he is going to fight. He will not accept an indefinite status quo. He represents a structured political force with its own international supporters, such as the U.S. liberal wing, that forced President Clinton to act. I think Aristide has achieved a diplomatic victory during these three years because he was able to obtain respect for the Haitian people's decision.

[Goobar] You are considered the most popular and representative politician in the country, considering that you obtained 80 percent of the votes in municipal elections and President Aristide 67 percent of the votes in the presidential election. Will your future relations with Aristide be those of partners or rivals?

[Goobar] We will cooperate. Rivalries will exist in all political questions, independently of who we are, but at this time our problem is to guarantee democracy in Haiti and improve the population's standard of living. The question of power is not an obsession with me.

[Goobar] But you are the person most often mentioned as President Aristide's probable successor in the next election.

[Paul] For now my objective is Aristide's return and the reestablishment of democracy, which means respecting the people's decision. Without the massive participation of the population, we will have little chances of winning. We could win by a narrow margin, but that is not enough in this country. In order to have your victory recognized in Haiti, you must win by a landslide.

[Goobar] How was your life during these three years in hiding?

[Paul] People in uniform attacked my house during the coup d'etat. I was able to escape because I was listening to a scanner [preceding word in English] that intercepted their communications and I learned they were coming after me. During these three years I tried to maintain a political presence from a semi-clandestine position. I was also persecuted and imprisoned during the era of Francois and Jean-Claude Duvalier. I had, therefore, some experience in fighting dictatorships. I had the typical difficulties of life in hiding. Each day around 1800 I had to start thinking where I would spend the night. I slept in friends' houses, where I was always welcomed, but I could see the fear in my hosts' eyes and I felt a little ashamed of the fact that they had to send their children to sleep elsewhere.

Deputy: Parliament Session Ends 'Jonassaint Masquerade'

FL2909204594 Port-au-Prince Tropic FM in French 1600 GMT 29 Sep 94

[Text] The Haitian Parliament opened its extraordinary session at the National Assembly on 28 September with legitimate Senate President Firmin Jean-Louis reading a seven-point agenda that parliamentary comm...ssions will discuss in separate chambers starting on 29 September. A delegation of Malval government ministers is expected to appear before those commissions in support of seven bills, including the one on the amnesty law in favor of those who staged the coup d'etat. The session will end after those laws have been voted on or before 15 October, the date set for General Cedras to quit the army. Deputy Patrick Norzeus said this Parliament session marks the end of the Jonassaint masquerade.

Grassroots Organizations To Hold Mass, March

FL2909154994 Port-au-Prince Radio Metropole in French 1045 GMT 29 Sep 94

[Text] Fifty-two political, grassroots, and labor union organizations have announced that a mass will be held at the Port-au-Prince cathedral on Friday 30 September in memory of the victims of the coup d'etat on 30 September 1991. The mass will be followed by a march throughout the capital and sprays of flowers will be placed at the main cemetery.

Priest Hopes Mass Makes Impact

FL2909223894 Port-au-Prince Tropic FM in French 1030 GMT 29 Sep 94

[Excerpt] Over 80 religious, union, socioprofessional, political, and people's organizations have scheduled a requiem mass to be held on 30 September in Port-au-Prince cathedral in memory of the victims of the September 1991 coup d'etat. The mass will be followed by a peaceful march to the Port-au-Prince cemetery where flowers will be placed on the victims' graves. Father Antoine Adrien, a close compatriot of President Aristide, hopes the mass will have a strong impact on the people.

[Begin Adrien recording, in Creole] Many organizations—certainly more than 80—decided they would like to remember all those who died, many of whom have not been buried yet. Most of them were thrown into common graves in Titanyen and other places, and some died at sea. The associations planning the mass and the march to the cemetery come from all strata of the population. [passage omitted] [end recording]

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Salinas Vows Full Investigation Into PRI Leader's Slaying

PA2909140094 Mexico City XEW Television Network in Spanish 0430 GMT 29 Sep 94

[From the "24 Hours" newscast]

[Text] This evening President Carlos Salinas de Gortari went to the funeral parlor where the body of Mr. Jose Francisco Ruiz Massieu lies in state.

[Begin Salinas recording] The crime committed against Jose Francisco Ruiz Massieu is outrageous. He was a proven politician who had great understanding and was fully committed to the political development of our country. Also, he was a very close friend for many, many years, and he always had my deepest respect and admiration.

The various political parties, groups, and forces have voiced their repudiation of the crime, and they are demanding justice. I have instructed the attorney general of the republic and the attorney general of the Federal District to respond to these demands, which we all share, strictly abiding by the law.

At no time will Mexico relax in its efforts—efforts all are making—to enable our country to progress and achieve its goals. We have demonstrated our desire for peace and legality. We will continue to work intensely. The investigations will be carried out to the full extent. We will continue calmly, firmly, and, above all else, by reaffirming unity among Mexicans, which is the basis of our confidence in our ability to progress. It will always be this way, and his memory will be with us forever. [end recording]

Former Candidates React

PA2909153194 Mexico City XEW Television Network in Spanish 0430 GMT 29 Sep 94

[From the "24 Hours" newscast—passages within quotation marks recorded]

[Text] Former presidential candidates have expressed their consternation and have condemned the assassination of Jose Francisco Ruiz Massieu.

In Mexico City, Diego Fernandez de Cevallos, former candidate of the National Action Party, said:

[Fernandez de Cevallos] "This crime must be investigated and punished. Society cannot continue to be the victim of such criminal actions while authorities remain incompetent without clearly and effectively fighting crime. As a citizen, I request and demand that this action be explained and punished. Frankly, sometimes it seems society has reached a critical point at which it must either receive blows without striking back, or get used to living with crime. I believe Mexican society cannot develop unless the authorities fully comply with their duty of preventing bloody actions such as these from becoming commonplace in Mexico's political life."

Cuauhtemoc Cardenas, former candidate of the Party of the Democratic Revolution, condemned Ruiz Massieu's murder. He explained his reasons for not participating in an interview with journalist Ricardo Rocha that would be broadcast tonight following the "24 Hours" newscast.

[Rocha] "How do you view today's events in Mexico, and what are your feelings?"

[Cardenas] "First, Ricardo, thank you for giving me this opportunity to express my opinion. I am very worried about today's events. The assassination of Ruiz Massieu is very unfortunate. We deeply deplore this action. It shows a high level of social and political decomposition which all Mexicans must try to overcome. I hope this crime is clarified soon and that we learn the motives behind it, and learn whether there are masterminds behind this criem, in addition to the individual who committed it. We hope these facts can be known soon.

"In view of the circumstances, Ricardo, if you agree, I believe we should postpone this interview and hold it some other time. I believe it would be the best thing to do under the current situation in our country."

Cecilia Soto, former presidential candidate for the Labor Party, spoke to this newscast from Mar del Plata, Argentina.

[Soto] "I believe the country can only be spared of these kinds of terrible incidents if we proceed to investigate the crime and locate the perpetrators. There must be a punishment; there should be no impunity, as happened in the case of Colosio. I especially regret this brutal assassination because Jose Francisco Ruiz Massieu was an intellectual. He was a man of original ideas, whose thoughts have been recorded in many books. This is truly a great loss for his party and for the country. I personally regret it very much. I had the opportunity to meet him at political gatherings. It is a great loss."

Meanwhile, Rafael Aguilar Talamantes, former presidential candidate for the PFCRN [Cardenist Front for National Reconstruction Party], made these comments in Mexico City:

[Aguilar] "It is a serious attack. It is a loss for those of us who are fighting for a modern Mexico without discriminations, for tolerance and respect among all Mexicans. I believe this crime must be investigated so that the Mexican people can find out what is behind these types of attacks that concern us all."

Pablo Emilio Madero, former presidential candidate for the National Opposition Union, spoke to us from Monterrey, Nuevo Leon State.

[Madero] "I feel this kind of attack adversely affects Mexico. Even though Mexico has many problems, one of them being the urgent need to return to democracy, violence is not the solution. I believe there must be an

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in-depth investigation of this crime to punish the perpetrator as well as the masterminds."

Jorge Gonzalez Torres, former presidential candidate for the Green Ecologist Party, also gave his opinions:

[Gonzalez] "I believe the authorities must be very aggressive in arresting and convicting all of those responsible, and not just the assailant. I am referring to the masterminds and the backers of this crime. They must be punished under the full weight of the law. An example must be set to prevent this from being repeated. The country is falling into a situation of instability, violence, and disorder, which is very serious. Mexicans must work together and be prudent. We need the authorities to fulfill their mission to exercise justice."

Alvaro Perez Trevino, former presidential candidate for the PARM [Authentic Party of the Mexican Revolution], was also in Mexico City. He was staying in the hotel next to the building where Mr. Ruiz Massieu was having breakfast a few minutes before being assassinated.

[Perez] "All Mexicans believe that, regardless of the political party—in cases such as these, political parties mean nothing—a valuable Mexican has been lost. He was a man who was fighting for Mexico. I personally feel that our party will be hurt if these criminal actions continue in our fatherland. I hope the masterminds of this crime can be apprehended."

In view of the absence of Marcela Lombardo, former presidential candidate for the Popular Socialist Party, the secretary general of the party, Indalecio Sallago, made this statement:

[Sallago] "On this occasion, not only the life of one of the leaders of the PRI has been lost, but one of the branches of government has been attacked. I am referring to the Congress of the Union. Criminals are seeking ways to kill men who in one way or another are trying to resolve the country's large problems."

Congress Commission Condemns Slaying

PA2909142394 Mexico City XEW Television Network in Spanish 1200 GMT 29 Sep 94

[From the "24 Hours" newscast—passages within quotation marks recorded]

[Text] The Permanent Commission of Congress has unanimously condemned the assassination of Mr. Jose Francisco Ruiz Massieu. Amid indignation, concern, and shock, members of the Permanent Commission strongly condemned the assassination of Mr. Jose Francisco Ruiz Massieu, who was next in line to head the ruling Institutional Revolutionary Party [PRI] in the next session of the Chamber of Deputies. All political parties represented in the Congress signed a political declaration repudiating the violent crime, which damages the existing state of law and is an attack on the harmonious coexistence of all Mexicans. The document was read at the podium by PRI Deputy Miguel Gonzalez Avelar.

[Gonzalez] "We expect the relevant authorities will conduct an efficient and expeditious investigation that will facilitate a full explanation of this reproachable incident."

Cuauhtemoc Amezcua, deputy of the PPS [Popular Socialist Party], made the following statement:

[Amezcua] "We express our complete solidarity. We have constantly condemned violence, and we reject it as a method of political struggle to build a Mexico that is better than the one we currently have."

Gabriel Jimenez, deputy of the PAN [National Action Party], said this:

[Jimenez] "Assassinations or attempts against the lives of honorable Mexicans should not acquire legitimacy as a method of political struggle."

Francisco Saucedo, deputy of the PRD [Revolutionary Democratic Party], made the following statement:

[Saucedo] "We believe the best tribute we can pay to Mr. Jose Francisco Ruiz Massieu, after losing him under such deplorable circumstances, is to remember him as he was at the very beginning, when, on behalf of the PRI, he opened possibilities and bridges for establishing a political dialogue, a national dialogue, and a dialogue we believe to be in-depth."

Cervando Hernandez, deputy of the PARM [Authentic Party of the Mexican Revolution], concluded with the following:

[Hernandez] "This new warning to Mexico—a new warning by crime—must be resolved in strict accordance with the law. Hopefully, those who are in charge of implementing the law will fulfill their commitment to the nation."

Attorney General Holds News Conference

PA3009042494 Mexico City Radio ACIR Network in Spanish 0156 GMT 30 Sep 94

["News conference" by Attorney General Humberto Benitez Trevino on the investigations of the murder of Institutional Revolutionary Party Leader Jose Francisco Ruiz Massieu in the Mexico Auditorium at the Attorney General's Office in Mexico City on 29 September—recorded]

[Text] In Mexico City yesterday, the Attorney General's Office [PGR] disclosed that:

1. It has conducted pertinent investigations in close coordination with the Federal District Attorney General's Office [PGJDF]. To this end, several investigations were initiated: investigation 6820/94 and 7183/94 for the crimes of homicide, the illegal bearing of firearms

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that are for the exclusive use of the Army, Navy, and Air Force, and resulting crimes.

2. The perpetrator of this crime, at the moment of his arrest yesterday, said his name was Joel (?Retel) or (?Roberto Retogui) and he was from Acapulco Guerrero. Upon rendering formal ministerial testimony, he explained that his real name is Daniel Aguilar Trevino and that he is 28 years of age and hails from Corralejo, San Carlos Municipality, Tamaulipas.

3. In his ministerial testimony, Daniel Aguilar Trevino fully confessed to the homicide of Attorney [licenciado] Jose Francisco Ruiz Massieu. In fact, he admitted that, quote, he wanted to say that, in fact, he fully and totally accepts the charge that he murdered the attorney in question, Jose Francisco Ruiz Massieu. [no reference to closing of quotation as heard]

4. He also said he had been hired to murder Attorney Jose Francisco Ruiz Massieu and that he was going to be paid 50,000 new pesos.

5. In his own statement, suspect Daniel Aguilar Trevino said the person who contacted him to perpetrate this homicide is Carlos Angel Cantu Narvaez, a hometown friend who was with him on the day of the incident, or, in other words, yesterday, in a green Chrysler Neon.

6. He also said the person who hired them is Fernando Rodriguez Gonzalez, whom he fully identified when shown a photograph of that person.

7. Daniel Aguilar Trevino has admitted that he arrived in Mexico City three weeks ago with his friend, Carlos Angel Cantu Narvaez, from Ciudad Victoria, Tamaulipas. At first they stayed in a hotel in the Roma neighborhood, and later, for the past four days, they slept at the home of Fernando Rodriguez Gonzalez.

8. Daniel Aguilar Trevino likewise admitted that since he did not know Attorney Jose Francisco Ruiz Massieu, his accomplice Carlos Angel Cantu Narvaez showed him a magazine at the home of Fernando Rodriguez Gonzalez that bore a photograph of the deceased.

9. I might point out that the other two alleged suspects, Carlos Angel Cantu Narvaez and Fernando Rodriguez Gonzalez, fled upon hearing of the arrest of Daniel Aguilar Trevino for homicide.

10. On file in the preliminary testimony are 15 statements by eyewitnesses who accused Daniel Aguilar Trevino, without hesitation, of perpetrating the homicide of Attorney Jose Francisco Ruiz Massieu.

11. All the necessary eyewitness proceedings and reports have been carried out for the proper coordination of respective preliminary investigations, of which the following stand out due to their importance:

A. The chemical report which established that at the moment of his arrest, suspect Daniel Aguilar Trevino was not under the influence of any drug.

B. The Harrison test was positive on both hands, which proves he fired a gun.

C. The ballistics report established that the shot found in the body of Attorney Jose Francisco Ruiz Massieu came from the same weapon that was in the possession of the homicide, an Intrak Tek brand 9-mm submachine gun-type pistol, registered under No. 07053, model Tek 9, made in the United States.

D. The autopsy certificate establishes that the cause of Attorney Ruiz Massieu's death was a gunshot wound with an entry orifice measuring 8mm by 15 mm on the left lateral side of the neck and without any outlet.

E. The reconstruction of the crime carried out today with suspect Daniel Aguilar Trevino corroborates in each and every part the ministerial testimony rendered yesterday.

12. I must point out that present at the preliminary investigation was Attorney Ismael Eslava Perez, second inspector at the National Human Rights Commission, who prepared a detailed record in which he stated that the initial ministerial testimonies were carried out in accordance with the law.

Consequently, the PGR is taking penal action against Daniel Aguilar Trevino, Carlos Angel Cantu Narvaez, and Fernando Rodriguez Gonzalez as suspects in the crimes of simple homicide with aggravating circumstances of premeditation, advantage, and treachery. Furthermore, Daniel Aguilar Trevino is charged with possession of a firearm that is for the exclusive use of the Army, Navy, and Air Force. Tomorrow, detainee Daniel Aguilar Trevino will be placed in the custody of Attorney Emma Mesa Fonseca, 11th district penal judge in the Federal District, whose central offices are at the Southern Prison.

With regard to the fugitives Carlos Angel Cantu Narvaez and Fernando Rodriguez Gonzalez, warrants for their arrest have been requested.

The PGR will keep open the surrejoinder of the preliminary investigations in question to conduct any procedures that may be necessary regarding this regrettable incident. Thank you very much.

Workers, Peasants, Business, Government Sign Economic Pact

PA2709163594 Mexico City XEW Television Network in Spanish 0430 GMT 27 Sep 94

[From the "24 Hours" newscast—passages within quotation marks recorded]

[Text] Representatives of workers, peasants, management, and the government signed a new economic agreement in the presence of the president of the republic on Saturday, called the Pact for Well-Being, Stability, and Growth. It will be in effect until 31 December, 1995. These are some of the items of the accord:
1. A 4 percent inflation rate for 1995;

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2. A 4 percent salary increase for workers, an increase in wages, and up to 3 percent tax credit;
3. A commitment to maintain the current exchange rate policy;
4. Achievement of an economic growth rate double that of the population growth; and
5. Promotion of investment.

President-elect Ernesto Zedillo today [26 September] expressed his full agreement with the Pact for Well-Being, Stability, and Growth, signed last Saturday. He addressed a meeting of business, worker, and peasant leaders.

[Zedillo] "I find it most important that the signatories have emphasized their understanding and their will to contribute to a peaceful transition of power with confidence in the economy."

He said the next administration's challenge will be to raise the Mexican family's standard of living by creating permanent jobs, promoting production, and keeping public finances healthy. Ernesto Zedillo spoke at the meeting on Growth, Competitiveness, Training, and Work, which was held at the Association of Civil Engineers in the southern part of Mexico City. Among the main issues of the pact, he highlighted the rate of inflation and control of the exchange rate.

[Zedillo] "The pact will be a very valuable mechanism for consolidating stability. It will be successful to the degree that all parties comply with the agreements."

Ignacio Pichardo Pagaza, president of the Institutional Revolutionary Party [PRI]; Hugo Andres Araujo, a leader of the National Peasant Confederation [CNC]; and Luis German Carcoba, leader of the Business Coordinating Council [CCE], among others, were present for the meeting. Ernesto Zedillo walked back to his office.

Leaders of several organizations expressed their opinions on the new pact. Luis German Carcoba, leader of the CCE, said that contract wages have already began to recover.

[Carcoba] "The agreement signed on Saturday will bring about true growth next year. This is very important."

Francisco Hernandez Juarez, secretary general of the Trade Union of Telephone Operators of Mexico, recognized that unions are lagging behind the modernization process.

[Hernandez] "We are currently on the defensive and lack strong, democratic, and independent union organizations."

Arturo Fernandez, dean of the Autonomous Technological Institute of Mexico, said the new agreement increases confidence in the country's economic and foreign exchange policies.

[Fernandez] "This new phase of the pact process, as well as its formative period, is needed to calm the financial markets and to send a message emphasizing stability in the next few months regarding the government's foreign exchange and financial policies."

The speakers participated in the meeting on Growth, Competitiveness, Training, and Work, which was chaired by President-elect Ernesto Zedillo. Meanwhile, Don Fidel Velasquez asked that minimum wage increases, included in the economic pact for 1995, be put into effect immediately. Fidel Velasquez, secretary general of the Confederation of Mexican Workers [CTM], asked that the increase in the minimum wage be implemented immediately, instead of waiting until January.

[Velasquez] "The pact is in effect. Minimum wage can be increased today, based on that pact."

The CTM leader said the increase in wages is not 4 percent, but 10 percent. He explained:

[Velasquez] "It is not just 4 percent. In addition to 4 percent, there is a 3-percent productivity payment, and 3-percent tax reduction. As you can see, this all totals 10 percent."

Velasquez also pointed out that wage ceilings disappear with the pact, and unions and management may agree freely on the best wage amount.

Text of Pact

PA2809165194 Mexico City UNOMASUNO in Spanish 26 Sep 94 p 18

["Pact for Well-Being, Stability, and Growth" signed by representatives of Mexico's labor, peasant, and business sectors; the federal executive branch; and the Bank of Mexico at Los Pinos Presidential Residence in Mexico City on 24 September—all names and titles of signatories as published]

[Text] Within the framework of the concerted efforts that have prevailed over the past seven years, the labor, peasant, and business sectors; the federal executive branch; and the Bank of Mexico [BANAMEX] have decided to draft a new Pact for Well-Being, Stability, and Growth based on the following considerations and agreements:

Whereas

1. During the current period of concerted efforts, the Mexican economy was burdened by events that generated instability in the markets and created uncertainty among economic agents.

2. For this reason, the parties that signed the Stability, Competitiveness, and Employment Pact [PECE] on 12 January and on 24 March of this year affirmed their commitment to fully comply with the agreements of 3 October 1993.

3. More than 11 months have passed since the PECE was signed. The signatories acknowledge that despite the difficult circumstances that have been mentioned, the Mexican economy has performed satisfactorily. Our

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concerted efforts have been fundamental in suitably facing difficulties and in maintaining the path of economic growth with stability for the improved well-being of all of society.

4. The signatories, after analyzing the evolution of the economy during the current period of concerted efforts, have listed the following positive and encouraging results:

A. The downward trend in the rate of inflation is continuing with inflation now at its lowest level in the past 21 years. Improved economic stability represents a suitable framework for investments and growth, which are indispensable for the creation of permanent and well-paying jobs.

B. There is a full supply of goods, as indicated by the relevant index, and this shows that price stability is not artificial and is well-founded.

C. There are clear signs that the economy is recovering. National production levels dropped during the second half of 1993, but during the first half of 1994, the economic growth rate outstripped the population growth rate. The most recent data indicate the recovery process will be consolidated during the remainder of the year.

D. The fiscal and budgetary effort by society and the federal government over the past few years has resulted in balanced public finances, as well as in the highest levels of public spending ever on education, health, housing, and environmental protection.

E. Compliance with the PECE commitments and a stronger Mexican economy have allowed Mexico to make orderly financial market adjustments that needed to be made because of various adverse situations. The financial system has acted as an efficient mechanism to diminish the impact of these situations on specific economic variables. Since mid-July, interest rates have been heading lower and the exchange market has displayed increased stability.

F. Stable conditions have resulted in improved productivity levels and in enhanced competitiveness among businesses. This is mirrored in a 20 percent increase of exported manufactured products during the first half of this year.

5. To make the anti-inflation struggle a permanent one, the Mexican Constitution mandates that one the BANAMEX's top priorities is to ensure the stability of the national currency's purchasing power. To achieve this, the Constitution has given the bank autonomy in the exercise of its duties, particularly in managing its own credit.

6. The signatories believe it is important to maintain the concerted efforts and to continue contributing to a framework of economic security during the upcoming transfer of power to permit a continuation of the progress that has been made in the form of stable prices, increased production, and the healthy managing of public finances.

7. Considering the date when the government changeover is scheduled to take place in accordance with a constitutional mandate and considering the peremptory deadline set by the Constitution for presenting Income Law initiatives and the federal expenditures budget, the tradition has been that the outgoing administration prepare drafts of these documents for consideration by the incoming administration. In constitutional terms, however, the new administration is responsible for the development and presentation of the initiatives and the accompanying budget bill. The signatories believe it is fitting for the proposals presented here to be included in the drafts.

Based on the previous considerations, the signatories have reached the following

AGREEMENTS

1. The preliminary plan to be evaluated by the incoming administration will include measures needed to maintain a balanced budget and to create conditions for achieving a 4 percent inflation rate in 1995 and a real growth rate of at least double that of the population growth rate.

2. The preliminary plan to be considered by the incoming administration will include a proposal for additional fiscal credit that will increase, by as much as 3 percent, the disposable income of workers who earn up to twice the minimum wage in terms of their social benefits as a percentage of their respective income.

3. To encourage economic growth and the subsequent job creation demanded by the population, it is critical to give priority status to promoting private investment. With this goal in mind, and, moreover, to provide clear encouragement for economic activity by small and medium-sized businesses, the preliminary plan to be presented to the next administration will include:

A. A recommendation to review the following aspects of the income tax:

—First, a 10 percent reduction will be proposed in this tax rate.

—Second, a four-year grace period will be recommended, during which time the tax will not be levied on new investments.

—Third, it will be recommended that companies recording losses in a specific fiscal year will be able to deduct or abstain from paying this tax if they had earned profits over the previous three periods.

B. A proposal to expand the quarterly tax payment calendar now being applied to all businesses with annual incomes of up to 2.4 million new pesos to include all businesses with revenues of up to 4 million new pesos.

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This would mean that more than 80 percent of the companies in the country, which would include most of the nation's microbusinesses and small and medium-sized companies, would be subject to this simplified regulation.

C. A proposal to extend immediate depreciation to all investments made in the three main metropolitan areas by companies with annual incomes of up to 4 million new pesos.

D. A recommendation for additional fiscal incentives to encourage companies to earmark more resources for training programs, technological improvements, and investments in pollution control equipment to promote productive investment in human resources, fixed capital, and environmental protection.

4. The next administration will be urged to continue setting public rates and fees based on certain criteria such as quality, international competitiveness, and stability. With respect to the specific case of electricity for domestic and commercial use, the continued use of the policy agreed upon in October 1993 is recommended, thereby limiting monthly rates in such a way that the 1995 accumulated increase will not exceed 4 percent. Likewise, it will be recommended that the average price of gasoline outside the border zones [zonas fronterizas] be maintained in such a way that it does exceed the 4 percent limit during 1995.

5. Public investment is critical for promoting growth, especially if it is oriented toward resolving problems related to providing basic materials and promoting needed infrastructure for the development of economic activity. Therefore, the preliminary plans will recommend measures that, without undermining the balance of public finances, allow:

A. Engendering a 25 percent increase in international investments in infrastructure projects undertaken by the public sector using both public and private resources.

B. Creating an investment promotion fund to facilitate private sector participation in infrastructure projects by granting exemptions and contributing risk capital in a temporary and limited manner. It is recommended that this fund be capitalized with resources originating from assets privatized by the incoming administration.

6. In response to requests from the various sectors, budget increases will be recommended for technical studies and training systems, scholarship training programs, and economic support programs for employed or unemployed adults who need to adapt to new production technologies. This will allow a five-fold increase over current levels in the number of personnel to receive training within the next six-year period.

7. In terms of foreign exchange policy, the signatories recommend the continuation of the formula in effect since the 20 October 1992 agreement.

8. BANAMEX will carry out its operations in such a way as to contribute to achieving the inflation rate established in this agreement.

9. The management sector agrees to translate, as much as possible, the fiscal advantages provided in this agreement into lower selling prices. By adopting this strategy, the management sector affirms it will help attain three essential objectives: First, to reach inflation levels similar to those of our leading commercial partners; second, to increase purchasing power; third, to increase the national productive system's competitiveness and participation in the international market. In addition, the management sector agrees to maintain a full supply of goods and services the sector provides.

10. The labor and management sectors will recommend that their respective delegates to the National Minimum Wage Commission approve a 4 percent pay raise to become effective on 1 January 1995 and which will take into consideration the agreed inflation goal plus the production increase attributable to labor, based on the formula approved last year by the Commission Delegates Council. In addition, the sectors will suggest the next administration recommend to its delegates to the commission the approval of the pay raises outlined here. These raises will be in addition to those resulting from the fiscal agreement described in Agreement 2.

11. During the revision of collective contracts, whether general contracts or those dealing with salaries, the labor and management sectors will ensure that negotiations lead to decisions that take into consideration the inflation goals stipulated in this agreement. This should be done in addition to any additional subsidies or possible production incentives agreed upon for specific businesses. These subsidies or production incentives will be linked to specific production indicators determined by labor organizations and enterprises in each case. These increases in worker income will be in addition to those resulting from the fiscal credit described in Agreement 2. During the ongoing negotiations, the labor and management sectors can follow either the criteria outlined in the previous agreement or those established in this agreement.

12. The sectors will propose that the next administration keep supporting, through the Labor and Social Welfare Secretariat, the labor and management organizations that request support in holding workshops and training meetings on systems for gauging production.

13. To support agricultural and livestock producers, it is hereby agreed to consolidate the Program of Direct Support to the Countryside. According to a federal executive branch announcement, the Agriculture and Hydraulic Resources Secretariat will define for agricultural and livestock producers the definitive characteristics of the program. Also in terms of concerted efforts, care will be taken to enable national agricultural and livestock production to become more competitive and improve its participation in the international market.

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14. The signatories believe that through unity and solidarity it has been possible to consolidate the progress attained over the past seven years to substantially reduce inflation, maintain economic growth at a level higher than population growth, and jointly make the structural changes the nation demands.

The sectors pledge to heighten and broaden their efforts to initiate a new stage of superior and steady growth on firm and stable foundations by jointly seeking higher levels of productivity and competitiveness, which will result in more jobs and an effective increase in the standard of living of all Mexicans.

The signatories have agreed that the Pact for Well-Being, Stability, and Growth will be valid until 31 December 1995.

This agreement is being signed by the following at Los Pinos Presidential Residence on 24 September 1994 in the presence of the President of Mexico.

Witness of Honor: Carlos Salinas de Gortari, President of Mexico

ON BEHALF OF THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT

Manuel Gomez Peralta, secretary of labor and social security; Pedro Aspe Armella, secretary of finance and public credit; Jaime Serra Puche, secretary of commerce and industrial development; Carlos Hank Gonzalez, secretary of agriculture and hydraulic resources; Public Education Secretary Jose Angel Pescador Osuna; Social Development Secretary Carlos Rojas Gutierrez; and Government Secretary Jorge Carpizo McGregor

ON BEHALF OF THE BANK OF MEXICO

Miguel Mancera Aguayo, governor of the Bank of Mexico

ON BEHALF OF THE LABOR SECTOR

Fidel Velasquez Sanchez, president of the Labor Congress and secretary general of the Mexican Workers Confederation; Alberto Juarez Blancas, secretary general of the Revolutionary Confederation of Workers and Peasants; Senator Carlos Jimenez Macias, secretary general of the Trade Unions Federation of Government Workers; Ignacio Cuauhtemoc Paleta, secretary general of the Mexican Workers Regional Confederation; Joel Lopez Mayren, secretary general of the Revolutionary Labor Confederation; Antonio Castellanos Tovar, national secretary of the Union of Mexican Railroad Workers; Napoleon Gomez Sada, secretary general of the National Union of Mining and Metallurgic Workers of Mexico; Joaquin Gamboa Pascoe, secretary general of the Workers Federation of Mexico City; Carlos Romero Deschamps, secretary general of the Mexican Oil Workers Union; Carlos Rivas Ramirez, secretary general of the General Confederation of Workers; Francisco Hernandez Juarez, secretary general of the Trade Union of Mexican Telephone Operators; Mario Suarez Garcia, secretary general of the Revolutionary Confederation of Workers; Elba Esther Gordillo Morales, secretary general of the National Union of Teachers; Jose Garcia Soria Almaguer, secretary general of the Federation of Mexican Labor Groups; Deputy Miguel Angel Saenz Garza, secretary general of the National Union of Social Security Workers; Carlos Smith Picco, secretary general of the Trade Union of Association of Airplane Pilots; Rafael Riva Palacio Pontones, secretary general of the INFONAVIT [National Union of Workers of the Institute of the National Fund for Workers Housing]; Humberto Elizondo Kauffman, secretary general of the National Association of Actors; Hector Ortega Gomez, secretary general of the Union of Mexican Movie Workers; Jose Luis Duval, secretary general of the National Federation of Theatrical and Public Spectacles Workers Unions; Isaac Tellez Guevara, secretary general of the Union of Technical and Manual Workers of Movie Laboratories and Studios of the Mexican Republic; Gustavo Estrada Urbina, secretary general of the "Martin Torres" National Confederation; Antonio Cruz Ordaz, secretary general of the Revolutionary Federation of Textile Workers; Eduardo Alejandro Eguiza Salomon, secretary general of the Union of Flight Attendants; Vicente Andrade Meza, secretary general of the National Federation of Cane Cutters; Jesus Moreno Jimenez, secretary general of the Confederation of Workers and Peasants of Mexico State; Luis Hoyos Aguilar, secretary general of the Mexican Linotypist Union; Francisco Munguia Alejos, secretary general of the Alliance of Mexican Tramway Employees; Rogelio Reyes Nunez, secretary general of the Industrial Union of Workers in the Wool Industry; Alberto Serrano Serrano, secretary general of the Union of Workers and Editors of NOVEDADES Newspaper; Juana Consuelo Mendez Vazquez, secretary general of the Federation of Workers at the Service of State and Municipal Governments and Decentralized State Institutions from the Waterworks and Sewage, Health, and Road Systems of the Mexican Republic; Carlos Santa Ana Alavez, secretary general of the National Union of Newspaper Editors and Workers in Similar and Related Activities; Agueda Alicia Jimenez, secretary general of the Federation of Workers at the Service of State and Municipal Governments and Decentralized Institutions of the State and Municipal Governments of the Mexican Republic; Hector Cuapio Ortiz, secretary general of the Single Union of Workers of the Nuclear Industry; Antonio Reyes, secretary general of the National Union of Fonacot [National Fund for Development and Guarantee of Workers Consumption] Employees; Enrique A. Aguilar Borrego, secretary general of the National Federation of Banking Unions; Leonel Dominguez Rivero, secretary general of the Confederation of Workers and Peasants; and Netzahualcoyotl de la Vega Garcia, secretary general of the Union of Workers of the Radio and Television Broadcasting Industry and Similar and Related Activities of the Mexican Republic

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ON BEHALF OF THE PEASANT SECTOR

Hugo Andres Araujo de la Torre, secretary general of the National Peasant Confederation; Jesus Gonzalez Gortazar, president of the National Confederation of Rural Property Owners; and Cesar Gonzalez Quiroga, president of the National Cattlemen's Confederation

ON BEHALF OF THE BUSINESS SECTOR

Luis German Carcoba Garcia, president of the Business Coordinating Council; German Antonio Gonzalez Quintero, president of the Confederation of National Chambers of Commerce, Service, and Tourism; Fernando Cortina Legarreta, president of the Confederation of Industrial Chambers of the United Mexican States; Antonio Sanchez Diaz de Rivera, president of the Employers Confederation of the Mexican Republic; Jose Luis Llamosas Portilla, president of the Mexican Association of Insurance Institutions; Antonio del Valle Ruiz, president of the Mexican Council of Businessmen; Jorge Mazon Rubio, president of the National Agriculture Council; Manuel Robleda Gonzalez de Castilla, president of the Mexican Association of Stock Brokers; Roberto Hernandez Ramirez, president of the Mexican Association of Banks; Salvador Lopez Negrete, president of the National Chamber of Commerce of Mexico City; Victor Manuel Terrones Lopez, president of the National Association of the Processing Industry.

Zedillo: Pact Allows Smooth Power Transition

PA2809192294 Mexico City EL FINANCIERO in Spanish 27 Sep 94 p 27

[Article by Jesus Sanchez and Ivan Sosa]

[Text] The signing of the new phase of the economic pact will pave the way for a smooth transition of power in a climate of economic stability, which will also permit the elimination of inflationary pressures, Ernesto Zedillo has announced.

Zedillo met with businessmen, labor leaders, and university professors, who told the president-elect of their support for the pact signed by President Carlos Salinas. Despite the positive prospects, there were some warning signs, such as those raised by Arturo Fernandez, prominent member of the Autonomous Technological Institute of Mexico (ITAM). He said there is a risk that economic growth trends in the near future will not favor, as they should, subsequent growth of jobs and wages.

In his speech Zedillo answered the economists' question: "In reality, there is no contradiction between low inflation and adequate and sustained growth. It is a false dilemma which has been overcome by rigorous, economic thinking and by the experiences of economically successful countries."

The president-elect greeted Professor Leopoldo Solis and told him: "I remember what I learned in my economics class; I really do, professor." The response was support for the coming year's expectations in Mexico: "You are right, Ernesto. There can be growth without inflation."

Zedillo said the engine of growth can only be investment, which stems from complementary internal savings and foreign capital. The climate must be favorable for this, particularly price stability, observance of legal frameworks, and existence of a sound financial system.

With this thinking, each company must increase its production, an objective for which the pact contains promotion measures.

At a meeting in the Association of Civil Engineers building, attended by Luis German Carcoba, Esteban Moctezuma, Fernando Cortina Legarreta, Elba Esther Gordillo, Hugo Andres Araujo, Mariano Palacios, and Alcocere Ignacio Pichardo, national leader of the PRI [Institutional Revolutionary Party], Zedillo Ponce de Leon insisted that in an open economy, only by increasing production can we compete with more exports.

In his speech, he said that economic stability is indispensable in generating more jobs, especially sustained and lasting ones.

The lower the inflation rate, the greater the stimulus to savings and the lower the cost of capital for investments needed in the country, he said.

The virtual president reiterated his satisfaction with the terms of the new economic pact of transition for a six-year term.

He said this mechanism of concerted effort will be successful to the extent that parties meet their acquired commitments.

He noted the importance of the recommendation that public finances remain balanced for 1995, so that they will not be sources of inflationary pressure.

The ratification of the exchange policy, he said, also eliminates another important source of uncertainty and possible inflationary pressure.

Zedillo said that high inflation absorbs revenue and has a severe effect on those who have the least, reducing their chances of improving their living standards.

The wage policy agreed to in the pact will have an effect on price stability and in gradual, sustained salary increases.

Zedillo said that funds will be made available from additional fiscal credit for workers, fiscal incentives to favor investment for production, and increased public investment. This will be achieved by cutting down on public spending, generating a more effective administration, and producing additional income stemming from economic growth.

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He said we face the possibility that economic politics will make it indispensable to harmonize microeconomics, production, and preservation of macroeconomic stability.

We seek to achieve a dynamic, participatory economy, with dignified jobs, higher wages, and better living standards for Mexicans, he said.

Benito Bucay, in a lengthy and serious analysis, said that in reality we have very little time to achieve a minimum, satisfactory level of training.

"We must provide training and give responsibilities to the worker, in the spirit of training for life. We must do away with historical flaws in our organizations, such as rigid economic positions, secrets, and internal conflicts, replacing them with a culture of personal development to promote constant and creative change," he said.

CANACO President: Guarantees Economic Revival

PA2809204394 Mexico City UNOMASUNO in Spanish 27 Sep 94 p 18

[Article by Amalia Frias Santillan]

[Text] In an interview with UNOMASUNO, Salvador Lopez Negrete, president of CANACO [National Chamber of Commerce], has said that the revival of the economic cycle will be guaranteed during this political transition period by the early ratification of the Pact for Well-Being, Stability, and Growth [Pacto Para El Bienestar, La Estabilidad, y El Crecimiento] (Pacbec). Thus, "in the future the government will be able to make long-term growth projections not only for companies, but also for the sake of the workers' well-being. This will boost the trust of foreign investors."

Meanwhile, Javier Perez de Anda, leader of the National Chamber of Radio and Television [Camara Nacional de Radio y Television] (CIRT), said the new Pact "aims to raise Mexico to the level of the most industrialized countries, because inflation will drop to 4 percent, the GNP will grow by a similar percentage, and economic growth will be consolidated. [no closing quotation mark as published]

Raimundo Artiz Espriu, president of the National Processing Industrialists Association (ANIT), described Pacbec as *imaginative*, "because it will continue to benefit only large companies while mini, small, and medium-size companies, and the workers' purchasing power will have slim chances of recovering."

Lopez Negrete assured that "for the first time we will complete a six-year period characterized by price stability, lower inflation, and political stability that offers great prospects for gradually decreasing the lag in purchasing power."

He pointed out that the commercial sector is committed, within the new Pact, to achieving price stability and lower inflation, and to guaranteeing complete supplies to give choices to consumers. At the same time, it also aims to improve salaries to boost demand and in turn revive the economic cycle.

Perez de Anda, leader of the country's radio broadcasters, interviewed shortly after announcing the upcoming 36th National Radio and Television Week from 2 to 5 October, assured that not only will the new Pact consolidate economic growth, it is also committed to improving salaries. "In order to achieve this, we must give a big boost to education and introduce a new culture of production."

As for President-elect Ernesto Zedillo Ponce de Leon, the CIRT leader said that "he must meet the expectations of Mexicans who voted for him through improved social programs and revival of the microeconomy."

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El Salvador

Government Reviews Demands of Demobilized Soldiers

PA2909153294 San Salvador Canal Doce Television in Spanish 0300 GMT 29 Sep 94

[Report by William Melendez and Orlando Montoya from the "Up-to-Date" newscast—passages within quotation marks recorded]

[Text] After holding the Legislative Assembly for more than 48 hours, demobilized Army personnel ended their pressure tactics once they achieved their objective—the promise of direct negotiations with the executive branch. The former Armed Forces members are currently assembled at Cuzcatlan Park awaiting results of the talks between their representatives and the government, which are being held at the ONUSAL [UN Observers for El Salvador] installations.

[Unidentified demobilized soldier] [recorded words indistinct]

After three days of waiting, the demobilized Armed Forces soldiers left the Legislative Assembly. This happened moments after they reached an agreement with deputies to continue direct negotiations with the executive branch. Later, the deputies, which the former soldiers had taken hostage, started to leave the Legislative Assembly building.

[Demobilized soldier] "Up until now, we have shown flexibility. We have also seen that the government is willing to find solutions to our problems and demands."

The end of this episode did not come easily. There were moments of great anxiety [words indistinct] positions and this engendered the possibility that police might get involved. Nevertheless, the deputies reached an agreement and left the building under the custody of ONUSAL representatives. Meanwhile, the former soldiers waiting outside the legislative installations [words indistinct] an alleged victory—a victory they still have to achieve at the negotiating table with the [word indistinct].

[Demobilized soldier] "This is another victory where we have forced the government to sit down with us and negotiate our rights as demobilized personnel of the Armed Forces."

The deputies expressed satisfaction with the initial agreement and promised to continue to discuss the event, which apparently still requires a lot of work.

[First unidentified deputy] "[words indistinct] to study and later debate the situation.

[Second unidentified deputy] "The organization of an action such as the one they carried out is not made by four, five, or 10 people. They have to have people backing them. We do not know who these people are. It would be good to ask them directly about this."

Once the building was vacated, the former soldiers marched through the Alameda [words indistinct] in a defiant action, albeit one that was more peaceful. Once in the streets, Armed Forces personnel [words indistinct] on the opposite side [words indistinct] their former colleagues, who showed all the military expertise they acquired during the war.

The incident ended when the former soldiers gathered at Cuzcatlan Park where, they assert, they will wait here for the results of the negotiations being carried out by their companions and the official commission.

The negotiations that opened between the former soldiers and the government yielded results tonight. [Words indistinct] that the executive branch has promised to reply to their demands within 72 hours. [Words indistinct] a meeting between a panel representing the rebel former soldiers and another representing the government. This meeting started at the ONUSAL offices this afternoon. At approximately 1900, the head of the commission, (Enrique Pergolt), announced that the negotiations were on the right track.

[(Pergolt)] "The talks have been serious and the government has shown its willingness to find a solution [word indistinct] to the demands presented [word indistinct] and we will be starting a new meeting."

The meeting ended with this promise. As they were leaving, government representative General Mauricio Ernesto Vargas confirmed that the negotiations were indeed advancing.

[Vargas] "The talks have simply advanced very calmly and harmoniously and we hope to have results as soon as possible."

The reference by Vargas to "as soon as possible" is the 72 hours the former soldiers have given the government to present an answer to their list of demands.

[First unidentified demobilized soldier] "The guarantee is that the government has made a commitment. We are calling a 72-hour recess, because they have to make consultations with the Finance Ministry and other government ministries and to list the options for President Calderon Sol and present him with the solutions they believe are best."

In addition, the former soldiers obtained another promise: There will be no retaliation against any of them [words indistinct].

[Second unidentified demobilized soldier] "We will not be subject to persecution. Also, none of the board members, companions, or legal advisers will be brought to trial or arrested. [word indistinct] has guaranteed this."

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This change in the government's position has brought about the end of an incident, the seizing of the Legislative Assembly, which could have been dangerous. Now, everything depends on the executive branch and the position it takes at the negotiating table when the talks are renewed within 72 hours.

Assembly Occupation Shows Ideological Rifts Within FMLN

PA2909162294 San Salvador Canal Doce Television in Spanish 0300 GMT 29 Sep 94

[Report by Mario Jovel and William Melendez from the "Up-to-Date" newscast—passages within quotation marks recorded]

[Text] The Legislative Assembly occupation has again shown signs of internal divisions within the FMLN [Farabundo Marti National Liberation Front]. People's Revitalizing Expression, ERP, leader Joaquin Villalobos accused the FPL [Farabundo Marti Popular Liberation Forces] of manipulating the demobilized Army soldiers to carry out this action with the objective of destabilizing the country.

[Villalobos] "It is very clear to us that FPL leaders, who represent the extreme left, should be held accountable for the lives of the deputies and our comrade leaders."

With the questions of the [words indistinct] to his FMLN party companions, Joaquin Villalobos confirms one more time, that there are differences between the ERP and the FPL. The leftist leader asserted that the Legislative Assembly's occupation by former civilian [words indistinct] and canton patrolmen is a FPL maneuver.

[Villalobos] "The facts that there was continuous [words indistinct] of the FMLN inside the installations, that FPL and PRTC [Revolutionary Party of Central American Workers] deputies were able to leave without any problem, and that the CTS [Central Organization of Salvadoran Workers]—a group that answers to the FPL—provided logistical support, we believe, are very compelling evidence."

[Words indistinct] of the FPL, the Achilles' heel, occupies [words indistinct] the peace agreements, a lack of attention to the demobilized and to the reinsertion programs for former guerrillas. [Words indistinct] were allowed to slip and brought about the manipulation by extreme left and extreme right groups.

[Villalobos] "Prior to the problems of [words indistinct] any political form, we have to prevent the peace process from eroding or deteriorating. We have people from the extreme right-wing and left-wing sectors who want to divide the country once again. In this sense, we are defending national unity and peace."

Villalobos believes the manipulation of the former soldiers' problems could trigger an uncontrollable situation similar to the one in Nicaragua. [Words indistinct] is not ethical to take advantage of this situation, and he said he will not endorse the manipulations being attempted by politicians in the country.

Meanwhile, FMLN Adjunct Coordinator Marcos Jimenez denied his party was involved in the recently concluded occupation of the Legislative Assembly. Meanwhile, Gerson Martinez [nom de guerre of Manuel Orlando Quinteros], the FMLN faction leader and FPL leader, described ERP leader Joaquin Villalobos' statements as knavish.

The occupation of the Legislative Assembly by demobilized Armed soldiers and patrolmen revived the differences between two ideological poles within the FMLN today. The ERP linked the FPL to the former soldiers' actions, and this made the FMLN faction leader react with indignation:

[Martinez] "This is the most despicable statement I have heard here. This is nothing more than an attempt to antagonize one of the forces that has been trying to find a constructive solution. We want to tell him and everyone else that the FPL and the FMLN will continue to work to find a constructive solution that will allow the country to consolidate democracy and find stability."

Martinez believes that the recalcitrant right-wing sector in the country could be linked to the recent events, but he added that, in any case, members [words indistinct] government itself have accused his faction. The FMLN's official position was similar.

[Martinez] "It seems to us that whoever tries to link the FMLN to these events does not have an objective picture of the real situation. Joaquin Villalobos has not been attending political commission sessions. I have just been informed about all of this, and I want to say, in all frankness, that I am not going to start fighting with Joaquin Villalobos."

The FMLN believes the country has more pressing problems to resolve than to go into a senseless discussion that could have questionable consequences. Regardless of how this new crisis is interpreted, the accusations have again uncovered the different ideological views within the country's political leftist sector.

Guatemala

URNG Denies Responsibility for 'Terrorist' Actions

PA3009025194 Guatemala City SIGLO VEINTIUNO in Spanish 27 Sep 94 p 47

[Communique issued by the General Command of the Guatemalan National Revolutionary Unity on 26 September; place not given]

[Text] **National Guatemalan Revolutionary Unity - URNG- Responsibilities cannot be dodged with nonsense URNG clarification to the government's response to our**

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paid advertisement of 21 September. In light of the daring and indecent government declaration dated 23 September, the General Command of the URNG categorically and emphatically, **STATES:**

1. That the URNG is not responsible for the terrorist actions fraudulently attributed to us. We reiterate that war actions, for which we claim responsibility and recognize, do not represent actions that violate human rights.

2. The acts of terrorism and destabilization that are taking place, particularly in recent days, are the responsibility of those sectors opposed to a political solution to the internal armed conflict. Such acts are also the product of infighting and contradictions within the government, the Army, and powerful economic sectors, in light of the serious crisis the country is facing.

3. It is truly criminal and irresponsible to insist the URNG is behind the just struggle and peasants' demands. The reason and true causes of mobilizations and struggles in the countryside are the result of the disastrous government economic policy, which, in general, is taking Guatemala to the verge of a social outbreak.

4. The URNG has predicted in previous pronouncements the wave of repression that has increased, following the signing of the Global Agreement on Human Rights, which went into effect last 29 March. We publicly express our serious concern that our people may face a difficult period of threats and repression starting this moment. This is what has indeed occurred, which we have repeatedly denounced.

5. Despite the government's ill-intended and ridiculous response to our 21 September declaration, the URNG General Command reaffirms its willingness and desire to begin a round of discussions on the "Identity and Rights of Indigenous Peoples." To this end, it is essential that the government give initial indications of compliance with the Global Agreement on Human Rights, based on the offer officially made by Moderator Dr. Jean Arnault.

[signed] URNG General Command 26 September 1994

Honduras

Reina Condemns Murder of Mexican Party Leader

PA3009030694 Mexico City NOTIMEX in Spanish 0158 GMT 30 Sep 94

[Text] Tegucigalpa, 29 Sep (NOTIMEX)—Honduran President Carlos Roberto Reina today condemned the assassination of Jose Francisco Ruiz Massieu, the Institutional Revolutionary Party's [PRI] second-ranking leader.

Reina stated in a communique: "Actions such as this one are altogether reprehensible, because they contribute nothing to the consolidation of democratic processes in Latin America, in addition to being murder."

Reina expressed his condolences to the PRI leaders, President Carlos Salinas de Gortari, and Ernesto Zedillo, the virtual president-elect.

Ruiz Massieu was assassinated on 28 September by a man who shot him in the neck when Ruiz Massieu was about to start his car in downtown Mexico City. Police immediately arrested the suspect.

Reina Defends Positions at UN General Assembly

PA3009035094 Tegucigalpa Voz de Honduras Network in Spanish 1145 GMT 29 Sep 94

[Text] Honduran President Carlos Roberto Reina, upon returning from the United Nations General Assembly [UNGA], reported that Honduras is practically guaranteed a seat as a nonpermanent member of that world organization [sentence as heard]. Reina labeled as heresy efforts to diminish Honduras' endeavors to become a nonpermanent member of the UN Security Council. He made this comment when he was consulted on statements made by some opposition members who questioned Honduras' participation.

[Begin recording] [Reina] To say that the UN Security Council is not important is total heresy. The world knows that Honduras will be a member of the UN Security Council. The UN secretary general himself mentioned this to me. The UN Security Council is the world government. It is the organization where the world's major problems are discussed, where decisions are made. I have presented specific positions with which some nations have perhaps disagreed, but this is what I, as a Honduran, defend. The matter of the permanent members must be revised. The right to veto has historically represented the destruction of the states' sovereign equality. We have created the semipermanent members so Honduras' presence at the Security Council—which is already certain—will represent all Latin America there. The secretary general has already congratulated me. He was my professor at the Sorbonne. I have excellent relations with him. He has congratulated us. If this is not important.... It is truly regrettable that someone should think that way, that he should attempt to downgrade such an honor for his nation due to political interests that at times are very [word indistinct].

[Unidentified reporter] Mr. President, going back to your participation at the United Nations, some of your statements have been interpreted here as follows. On the one hand, your definition of U.S. foreign policy toward Cuba and Haiti has been considered a serious questioning of the strong northern nation. On the other hand, you appeal to the industrialized nations for a more effective policy toward Third World nations.

[Reina] I believe I am the best interpreter of my words. I want to give you their exact meaning. I have always said that the Cuba case should be resolved through the inter-American system. I have not changed my position one bit. It is there that the sanction was imposed, it is there that the solution should be found. How can this be done? Through

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dialogue. Dialogue is the road to peace, it is the road to justice. Any distortion of this is unrealistic. As far as the rest goes, all nations hope East-West tensions do not now turn into North-South tensions. On the contrary, equality is desired in all relations. [end recording]

President Reina noted that he holds firmly to his position of censuring U.S. policy against Cuba's reinsertion into the OAS.

[Being Reina recording] I believe the attitude of national dignity is accepted in the [word indistinct] order. It is the appropriate attitude of sovereign nations. They should contribute with ideas to find solutions. To support force is to return to the past. It is outlandish that Latin America should support force—a force that has been used against us in the past. I have said at the United Nations what I said during my campaign, what I have said in my government: humanitarian reason prevails over state reason; equality in international relations; resolution of problems in the Americas through the inter-American system. The system failed. It was disregarded when the Falkland Islands were invaded. The TIAR [Inter-American Reciprocal Assistance Treaty] was approved at the OAS. They became allies of Europe and the powers that struggled against that situation in the Falkland Islands. There was a change then in the system. [end recording]

The president assured that with this position in the world organization he does not pretend to win leadership. Leadership is not gained because a person desires it.

[Begin Reina recording] No one becomes a leader because he wants to be a leader, domestically or internationally. A leader rises from the will of men. A leader is someone who presents ideas. He defends them seriously, and he is believed to have moral authority. I vindicate the value of moral authority in all of my actions, throughout my life. It is from there that other benefits are derived. This does not depend on me. It depends on those who judge those attitudes. [end recording]

Panama

Perez Balladares, Nicaragua Condemn Murder of Mexico's Ruiz

PA3009041694 Mexico City NOTIMEX in Spanish 0034 GMT 30 Sep 94

[Text] Panama, 29 Sep (NOTIMEX)—The governments of Panama and Nicaragua today condemned yesterday's murder of Jose Francisco Ruiz Masseiu, secretary general of the PRI [Institutional Revolutionary Party].

Panamanian President Ernesto Perez Balladares deplored the PRI leader's murder, which he described as "absurd and unacceptable," and he believes the second murder against one of the leaders of this party is quite questionable.

Politicians in Panama believe Ruiz Massieu's death is a great loss for Mexican and Latin American politics.

National Assembly President Balbina Herrera condemned the crime and said whatever differences or problems that may exist in Mexico must be solved through a dialogue, never with weapons.

In an interview with NOTIMEX, Herrera, a member of the ruling Democratic Revolutionary Party (PRD), expressed condolences on behalf of the National Assembly to the relatives, people, and Mexican Government for Ruiz Massieu's death.

She said the murder of then PRI presidential candidate Luis Donaldo Colosio last March and now Ruiz Massieu must move all Latin American politicians to repudiate the murder.

"The Latin American countries must search for ways in which to delve deeply into our democracies, peacefully and openly, in order to avoid this type of confrontation," the National Assembly president added.

Likewise, Gerardo Gonzalez, PRD president and deputy, described the murder as something "despicable" that has shocked his political organization, the government, and the Panamanian people.

"To us, Ruiz Massieu's death is a loss for the Latin American political class and the continent's democracy. The PRD sends its condolences to the PRI, the people of Mexico, and its government," Gonzalez said.

Former Panamanian Foreign Minister Jorge Eduardo Ritter condemned the murder and urged all Latin Americans to reflect on the frustrations certain individuals are going through which lead them to take the lives of others.

The opposition Christian Democratic Party (PDC) also condemned the Mexican politicians' murder and called attention to the possible general dissatisfaction by Mexico's population.

Nils Castro, Panamanian Ambassador to Mexico, believes that it is a "contemptible attack" and that the Latin American political community is waiting for a thorough investigation that will lead to the punishment of those responsible.

Castro, who will be presenting his credentials to President Carlos Salinas de Gortari on 4 October, also said Ruiz Massieu's murder "was not necessarily politically motivated."

Meanwhile, in Nicaragua, President Violeta Chamorro and the Congress condemned the Mexican politician's murder.

Following her arrival at Managua International Airport from New York, in the United States, Chamorro told the press she condemned the Mexican leader's murder.

Simultaneously, the National Assembly issued a communique repudiating the crime and "condemning the violence attempting to encroach itself on the brotherly Mexican nation."

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The Nicaraguan deputies sent their condolences to the Mexican Congress as well as the relatives of Ruiz Massieu.

Ruiz Massieu died yesterday in Espanol Hospital in Mexico City from a gunshot wound; the assailant later captured by police.

Foreign Minister Addresses UN Assembly

PA2909195694 Panama City Circuito RPC Radio in Spanish 1703 GMT 29 Sep 94

[Address by Foreign Minister Gabriel Lewis Galindo at the 49th UN General Assembly Session in New York; broadcast in progress—live]

[Text] ...president of this 49th assembly. Undoubtably, since you are a prominent statesman, as indeed you are, we predict that this session will be completely successful. We recognize the work done by Ambassador Samuel Insanally of Guyana who presided over the past general assembly. We present our greetings and recognition to Mr. Butrus Butrus-Ghali, secretary general of the organization, for his outstanding work, constant concern, and achievements in building a more equitable and progressive world by implementing the resolutions and principles of the San Francisco Charter.

Mr. President: The Panamanian people, on their own, culminated a flawless electoral process in May. The results now allow us to start the democratic reconstruction of the government with the popular support and participation of all sectors of Panamanian society. This will allow us to auspiciously rebuild new relations of understanding and cooperation with the current U.S. Government based on the common will to punctually comply with the calendar established in the Torrijos-Carter treaties on the Panama Canal and related territories. In addition, we will attempt to expand our relationship as friends and partners of the United States to areas that will facilitate the solution of regional and international problems that hurt stability in areas that are of common interest to both nations.

With great maturity and a high degree of dignity and patriotism, the Government of Panama is opening a new era in its relations with the United States. Therefore, the mentioned treaties will once again have the same meaning for both of our nations, the meaning we aspired when we signed them 17 years ago—the possibility that a large world power and a small country reach mutually beneficial accords, in a peaceful manner, on matters that previously prompted confrontation. This also agrees with the principles of international law and opens for everyone a promising chapter on the new era the world wants to enter.

In compliance with those treaties, the government led by Dr. Ernesto Perez Balladares will responsibly meet the deadlines in terms of the reversion to Panama of all of the land, waters, and installations that form the Canal and its surrounding area. It will also strive to fully demilitarize the waterway and, consequently, manifest the need for the prompt reversion of the foreign military bases that exist there. We will convert these into international industrial and commercial bases that will operate a few meters away from the ships that transit the Canal every day on their way to all the essential points around the globe. Our decisions will turn this strip of land into one of the most attractive investment areas between the Atlantic, the Americas, and the Pacific Rim. Panama is a small country, but it is one that has an intense economic and cultural life. This project will therefore have to be developed with the support of international cooperation. On a short-term basis, the new Panamanian Government will have to coordinate this cooperation to attain the best utilization of these enormous potentials.

From this perspective, in 1997 we will convene the Universal Panama Canal Congress [Congreso Universal del Canal de Panama] in commemoration of the 20th anniversary of the signing of the Torrijos-Carter treaties. The event will gather Canal users and potential users of the surrounding facilities—that is, ship builders, industrialists, financiers, technicians, planners, and university leaders—to study the scope and implementation of a comprehensive development program for the Panama Canal and the Panamanian nation. This congress will also be an exhibit for technology, know-how, and products involved in communications and interoceanic and intercontinental exchanges. Therefore, it will be a very important event to evaluate the future of the new world trend which today is called globalization. For this reason, we intend to set up this congress with the cooperation of the United Nations, as well as of the two countries that, in their own time, worked at the building of the Canal—France and the United States.

Mr. President, there is also, however, another dimension to the issue. The Panamanian people have irrefutably shown that we can efficiently operate and administer the current Canal, and we will display this again at this Universal Congress. Nevertheless, we want to extend this expertise much further, and this explains another project linked to the current final phase in the compliance of the Torrijos-Carter treaties. Here I am referring to the consortium of university centers that we will call the City of Knowledge. In these areas, which have an excellent infrastructure and buildings that will soon revert to Panamanian control, we have the best physical conditions to assemble schools and services from the best universities interested in studies related to the promises of the next century in subjects such as communications and telecommunications, naval and air transportation, computer science, international commerce, environmental problems, and sustainable development, as well as on our America's economic and business relations with the Pacific Rim.

Conceived in this way, this City of Knowledge will replace foreign military bases and soldiers with an international consortium of universities and a large army of

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students and teachers from all across the globe. This will be the best way to celebrate the end of the Cold War and to usher in the new world situation. At the same time, it will open an access route into a new era for our youngsters. We are certain this project will have the appropriate international cooperation and the support of the United Nations.

Mr. President: There is, within the realm of issues of international interest, yet another matter that requires this assembly's attention. The Panama Canal, despite being an interoceanic waterway, uses only fresh water. This is why its existence, the quality of its service, and the possibility of expanding that service depend on the regeneration of its forests and the ecological attention we must give the Canal's watershed. This will guarantee a sufficient supply of water, thereby ensuring the waterway's operations. The depletion of the watershed has increased at an alarmingly high rate, so high that it could soon jeopardize the worldwide services the Canal offers, if allowed to continue. Our country, aware of its responsibility, has begun a campaign of local and international contacts in an effort to obtain the technical and financial resources necessary to guarantee the environmental guarantees required for the optimum use and improvement of the Panama Canal. This campaign could become a symbol of cooperation among all nations of the world to make the best use of their resources in the interest of humanity as a whole.

Mr. President, our country was recently readmitted as a full member of the Rio Group, of which we are one of the founding nations. The views, purposes, statements, and agreements reached within the group are an integral part of our foreign policy. Panama is sincerely interested in expanding political dialogue and economic cooperation with its neighboring countries. Therefore, we will continue to promote integration with Central American nations in every field in which such a relationship is mutually beneficial. Panama, because of its origin, vocation, and geographical and economic proximity, will promote integration with its South American neighbors, with whom we share the same Bolivarian aspirations. In addition, the commercial dynamo which will begin to churn with the reversion of the Panama Canal and its surrounding areas will make it imperative for us to enhance our relations with the Pacific Rim countries in those projects and enterprises that offer mutual benefits.

For these and similar reasons, Panama, which already enjoys a special relationship with the United States, will seek entry into NAFTA. The present cosigners—Canada, the United States, and Mexico—will have to play an important role in the improved utilization of the reverted lands and the assets of the Panama Canal.

Mr. President: Recently the international community has experienced signs of crisis in several areas of the Caribbean.

Panama recently offered part of its territory under specific conditions to contribute to finding a temporary solution for the problem of the Haitian and Cuban rafters. This gesture has been made exclusively for humanitarian reasons, without any political or diplomatic connotations. We will continue to show the same spirit, especially when this contributes to finding a peaceful and concerted solution to the real causes of the problem.

My government is particularly pleased because, in the case of Haiti, agreements were reached that permitted the arrival of multinational forces under the provisions of the UN Security Council resolution without the trauma of a violent invasion. Nevertheless, we must note that the Haitian problem will only be resolved to the extent that all aspects originally reviewed within the UN Security Council are complied with. In the socioeconomic field, the conflict will be resolved when the international community contributes to eliminate once and for all the causes of the poverty and backwardness that still prevail in that country.

With regard to the situation in the sister Republic of Cuba, we believe actions should be taken based on the causes of the conflict. Therefore, my government encourages reforms that will guarantee, through the exercise of free determination, the establishment of multipartisan democracy within Cuban society. In the same manner, my government advocates the lifting of the economic embargo imposed on that country.

Only by acting simultaneously on both problems will we be able to overcome the crisis. We are maintaining the best inclination to help our Caribbean brothers.

Mr. Chairman: With the end of the Cold War, the world now is focusing its attention on various types of old and new problems—problems that have altered the world's agenda. Some of these problems center on the current processes of restructuring the economic relations system and international policies.

We must also stress handling the globalization process, which is indeed indispensable to creating a new order that will take into consideration the realities, interests, sovereignty, and just aspirations of small countries and developing countries in general. Any change that ignores these demands out of selfishness, neglect, or other causes will fatally lead us to a world plagued with renewed unbalance, abandonment, and instability.

The hopes mankind has for the 21st century will only become reality if together we organize a much more just, equitable, and balanced future. This is valid for all countries, whether they are rich or poor, strong or weak. The future demands that we immediately implement an aggressive plan of common and coordinated actions to definitely eradicate the greatest problem affecting mankind—namely, poverty. Today, Panama reiterates within this assembly its determination to participate in international programs aimed at fighting poverty and at supportin solidarity and social equity, as well as programs aimed at promoting a better quality of life among the most neglected groups of people and those who are suffering from injustice.

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Panama will be especially intent on developing efforts aimed at improving the social situation of the family, women, and children. Within the framework of these goals—goals established at the international level—women in Panama have already reached positions of prominence, both in the political and professional realms. Today, for the first time in the history of our Republic, there is a deserving female political leader who is president of our Legislative Assembly. Another prominent politician, who was candidate for president in the past elections, is today president of the largest opposition party. Likewise, today we are proud to see distinguished Panamanian professionals occupying roles as members of the cabinet of Dr. Ernesto Perez Balladares and as magistrates of our Supreme Court.

In sum, Panamanian women have played a significant and preponderant role in all aspects of Panamanian life, both political and private. Often, they are at the vanguard of our technical, scientific, and professional development. For this reason, we will continue to strengthen actions that will permit women to create unbridled conditions of effectiveness, equality, rights and opportunities in a world that is increasingly competitive.

My country has taken the initiative to broach, firmly and without any hesitation, the problems of narcotrafficking, money laundering, and terrorism. Currently, we are designing a strategy against these scourges that endanger the existence of our nations. We support carrying out joint, coordinated actions on an international level. The community of nations faces a great challenge with these serious problems. We are making a vigorous appeal to the governments and peoples of Latin America to form a powerful organization to counter them.

On another topic, Panama is listening attentively to the debates aimed at defining a new role for the United Nations and for the respective structural reforms the organization needs. With regard to the structure of this world organization, Panama deems it necessary to expand the representation of its most important decisionmaking branches and, specifically, to expand the Security Council. Panama reiterates that any formula must increase the participation of Latin America in this organization and consider it among its permanent members.

Mr. President, I am pleased to say that the new democratic government of Panama fully assumes its commitment to strengthen and dignify its presence in international organizations as a voice within the Latin American and Caribbean region—a voice loyal to the aspirations of developing countries. This decision is outlined in the speech delivered by Panamanian President Ernesto Perez Balladares on the occasion of his inauguration, when he said, and I quote: This is the new face Panama presents to its friends abroad. We are no longer living in a time in which we are searching for solidarity for the Canal Treaties to enable us to regain our own geography. We are now seeking to participate in the new world which is challenging all of us. We want to make known the potential of our geographic position. We are attempting to take advantage of all opportunities with decorum, justice, and respect by defining an aggressive foreign policy devoid of complexes and capable of permitting us to overcome the challenges of the next century. We are the friends of everyone. We are enemies of no one. End of quote.

We view with optimism the development of humanity, particularly that of my country. Our youth will conduct a generational succession [term coined by Torrijos to indicate handing of responsibilities from one generation to another] which will take our country down the path of progress, peace, and justice. Upon announcing this, I am also pleased to wish you, Mr. President, great success in your task of chairing this general assembly. Thank you very much. [applause]

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Argentina

Economy Minister Says Standby Loans Not Required

PY3009004594 Buenos Aires LA PRENSA in Spanish 27 Sep 94 p 4

[Excerpts] In another demonstration of the success of the convertibility plan, the government has announced that it received a further disbursement of $205 million from the extended service credit that was granted by the IMF. At the same time it indicated that it now does not have to resort to that organization for international financing. [passage omitted]

The announcement was made by Economy Minister Domingo Cavallo during a news conference. He stressed that the granting of this new loan "is a guarantee" from the IMF in recognition for all that has been done during the past few months by the economic team.

He said: "Argentina has full access to the international capital market and does not need special financing mechanisms like standby or extended service credits."

Cavallo was so optimistic that he said the Economy Ministry will not take up the last two installments of the extended service credit, amounting to $510 million, which were to have been disbursed during the next six months.

Bolivia

Police To Support Military Participation in FELCN

PY2909014194 Cochabamba LOS TIEMPOS in Spanish 17 Sep 94 p A2

[Text] La Paz—Bolivian Police Commander General Luis Rocha Martinez said today that his institution will continue to lead the interdiction actions by Special Antinarcotics Force [FELCN] agents to prevent and punish criminal actions.

Moreover, the National Police will grant "its broadest support to the initiative of the Armed Forces," which voiced their intention to join the FELCN high command.

Rocha asserted: "Under the Constitution, the police fight crime and drug trafficking is a crime; therefore, this problem must be entrusted by law to the Bolivian police."

Rocha Martinez stated, however, that the institution will grant full support to the proposal by Armed Forces Commander General Fernando Sanjines Yanez in the sense that the military institution should at some point join the FELCN high command.

"Of course," the police chief answered laconically when asked by the media if the Armed Forces' proposal would be supported and backed by his institution.

Legislator Speaks Against Militarization of Coca Fight

PY2809234994 La Paz PRESENCIA in Spanish 17 Sep 94 p 5

[Excerpt] Juan del Granado, chairman of the Chamber of Deputies Human Rights Committee, yesterday warned that it would be very risky for the military to lead the antinarcotics fight, as they want to do, because there would be a greater risk of increasing human rights violation cases than with the FELCN [Special Antinarcotics Force].

He also stressed the need to avoid the militarization of the police in view of the consequences that it would imply. He said: "The worst thing that could happen would be to militarize the police, as the police are in charge of maintaining public order and safeguarding individual and human rights. It is not a repressive government organization, but a social organization in charge of safeguarding public order and social peace."

Del Granado added that the militarization of the FELCN should instead "disappear." He said efforts should be made to not allow the Armed Forces to command the antinarcotics fight, as it would "increase" the negative conditions currently affecting the FELCN.

He warned: "I visited the Chimore barracks for two days, and the officers received me with open arms. Nevertheless, I witnessed a repressive military structure that is instructed to kill and inclined to commit human rights violations. It would be worse if it were placed under the jurisdiction of the Armed Forces."

Del Granado stated that it would be very beneficial to demilitarize the antinarcotics police and to transform it into a police unit entrusted with specific tasks, "but absolutely respectful of human rights," because the independence currently enjoyed by the FELCN goes beyond the Ministry of Government.

He suggested that everything will be much better if it is conducted by the police on the basis of programs supervised by the government through Congress. Del Granado added that the coca problem cannot be handled by "sending out or withdrawing police because of marchers," but realizing that peasants in the tropical regions are turning to illegal activities because of the poverty that affects them. [passage omitted]

President Initiates Dialogue on Coca-Cocaine Problem

PY2809222894 La Paz PRESENCIA in Spanish 21 Sep 94 p 1

[Text] President Sanchez de Lozada admitted yesterday that it would not be very easy to convince the international community to decriminalize coca, because the

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great problem is that the country does produce cocaine and most of the coca production ends up in the hands of drug traffickers.

The "toughest reality" facing coca, and consequently its decriminalization, is the fact that "cocaine is produced in Bolivia," and this is a fact the coca producers want to overlook, while the international community mentions it constantly, he said.

He urged Bolivian society to understand the depth of "that terrible problem" of facing drug trafficking, the main consumer of coca, "by finding solutions that will not make the peasant even poorer."

He said that Bolivia's destiny must not be to produce cocaine, and that instead of drugs we must end up "finding alternatives so that the peasant can survive." He admitted that the government finds itself in the middle of these two forces as if it were a "sandwich," and that both the coca producers and the international community should understand the two extremes of the problem and cooperate with solutions.

The decriminalization of that plant is one of the main points of the statement signed on 16 September by the government and the most representative institutions of Bolivian society. The document states that the country will request "international cooperation to verify the qualities and nature of coca so as to begin an international campaign for its decriminalization."

In Bolivia coca is not an illegal plant, and there is only a control on marketing, but the international community believes otherwise, the president stated.

Sanchez de Lozada said that his government is facing the coca and drug trafficking problem with "patience and good humor" through a dialogue that began last week with national institutions, and which will continue on 22 September with foreign governments and organizations that cooperate in the antinarcotics fight.

Brazil

Presidential Candidate Cardoso Interviewed

MM2909123794 Lisbon DIARIO DE NOTICIAS in Portuguese 27 Sep 94 pp 2-3

[Interview with Brazilian presidential candidate Fernando Henrique Cardoso by Jose Fonseca Filho in Brasilia; date not given]

[Excerpt] Brasilia—Fernando Henrique Cardoso is confident of victory in the 3 October presidential election. Right now, all the opinion polls give him as the winner—and with a good chance of winning on the first round.

Interviewed by DIARIO DE NOTICIAS, the candidate of the Party of Brazilian Social Democracy (PSDB) does not conceal what sets him apart from Lula, the only one of his opponents who could still go through to the second round. "Our dispute," he says, "is between those who wish to open the doors of the future and those who are nostalgic for the past."

He also has no doubts about the Brazilian people and the situation which the country is experiencing: "The people," he remarks, "have grown weary of petty politics."

[Fonseca] Does the preference which the opinion polls give you correspond to a new attitude on the part of Brazilian society, or does it not? What has changed over the past few years?

[Cardoso] In 1992 a broad mobilization of the people demanded the restoration of ethics in politics and ousted a president of the republic (Collor de Melo) by constitutional means. What society wants now is to reconcile ethics with the reforms, work with dignity, the state with the nation, the public with the government, and the dream with reality. The Brazilian people have also realized that inflation was the cruelest tax that workers and poor could pay. The entire country wished to put a stop to that situation. As finance minister, I began the adjustments to the economy. Then we drew up the Real Plan, which halted inflation and speculation by giving the country a strong currency. The Brazilian people understood and accepted the plan. They want it to succeed, and it will do so.

[Fonseca] There is talk about a lost decade and 32 million poor. How do you intend to change this picture?

[Cardoso] I have selected five priorities—employment, agriculture, security, education, and health. This is no mere academic exercise. They are the priorities which the people perceive in their everyday life. Brazil is no longer an underdeveloped country; it is an unjust country. The great historic challenge we face is precisely this: To redefine a development plan which can open up for Brazil the prospect of a better future and a decent quality of life for society. My government program points out the essential steps for this: To reorganize the development financing system, identify job creation as the most lasting form of income redistribution, and strengthen the decisionmaking political power, including the state apparatus, which should be the subject of reforms.

[Fonseca] Was it the Real Plan which placed you at the top of the Brazilian electorate's preferences?

[Cardoso] The Real Plan is essential for economic stabilization, but it was not drawn up in order to win an election. Brazil is much more important than all of us.

[Fonseca] Will the alliance with other parties be an obstacle to your independence?

[Cardoso] The era of the imperial presidents who believed they would govern alone, disregarding the parties and society itself, is over. The alliances which I made were for Brazil and for the changes which I will carry out.

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[Fonseca] Will your dispute with Lula divide the electorate between the affluent and the underprivileged?

[Cardoso] In fact, the division is between those who are nostalgic for the past and those who wish to open the doors of the future; between those who wish to triumph, advancing the country and developing it, and those who prefer to win through the Brazilian people's hunger and poverty.

[Fonseca] With an economy which is so strong and has so much potential, how do you explain Brazil's relative stagnation over the past few years?

[Cardoso] At the beginning of the eighties, Brazil plunged into the most devastating economic and social crisis of this century. This was because the economy failed to create productive jobs and inflation undermined purchasing power—especially that of the Brazilians with the lowest incomes....

[Fonseca] The governments also contributed....

[Cardoso] The government lost the ability to formulate and implement the policies needed to improve the people's education and health and give them security. The differences between rich and poor soared. Unemployment and underemployment grew. Poverty and hunger became a national disgrace. The foreign debt fueled the domestic debt and, together, they combined to leave the public sector's financial capacity exhausted, to such an extent that the act of governing became impossible. The public sector was paralyzed by successive pressures, by the private appropriation of government areas, and by the state enterprises' corporatism.

[Fonseca] And what lies behind all that?

[Cardoso] Behind the disorganization of the state and the economy's difficulties lay and still lies the model of development based on protected industrialization, which has become exhausted.

[Fonseca] The Brazilian political class's loss of prestige is clear. Is it reversible?

[Cardoso] The people have grown weary of petty politics and corruption. They will no longer endure inefficiency, demagoguery, and indecision. They demand of those seeking to govern them that they do so with firmness, sincerity, and conviction. The so-called political class's erosion will be reversible only insofar as it is able to respond to these demands. [passage omitted]

Workers Party Supporters To Work in Exit Polls

PY3009031194 Sao Paulo FOLHA DE SAO PAULO in Portuguese 28 Sep 94 Special Electoral Section p 3

[Article by Ari Cipola in Maceio]

[Text] PT [Workers Party] vice presidential candidate Aloizio Mercadante said yesterday in Maceio (Alagoas) that no PT member will remain in jail for very long if he is caught making an exit poll.

"We will have a factory of habeas corpus for pulling everybody out of jail," he said, eliciting laughter among the almost 1,000 people listening to him at Ufal (Federal University of Alagoas).

Mercadante was referring to the legal advisory offices that the party will have in each state.

Alagoas electoral courts, for example, expect to arrest thousands of people making exit polls.

In order to show candidates and parties that this will actually be done, the Federal Police has taken over the headquarters of the state security secretariat, which is an old marine school with tens of rooms for the detainees.

Mercadante said that the PT has summoned 1 million supporters for making exit polls all over Brazil on 3 October.

He recommended to supporters that they vote "quite early." "We will make exit polls. Go to vote early, because if you are arrested, you will have already voted," Mercadante said.

According to Mercadante, the exit poll work planned by the PT will be made within the electoral regulations, which ban the distribution of political propaganda material on the day of the election.

Mercadante said that the PT expects supporters to wear t-shirts, stripes, and flags, adding that party followers will engage in verbal support work.

"There will be no confrontation with the TSE just because we talk to voters, because the Constitution guarantees freedom of expression," he said.

PT supporters will talk to voters and do what Mercadante called "the awakening of political awareness."

Low Income

In Sao Paulo, Lula's government program coordinator, Marco Aurelio Garcia, said that the metropolitan areas of Rio de Janeiro and Sao Paulo—especially the low-income population areas—will be the main targets of the exit poll work.

In Garcia's opinion, in these two areas the PT can guarantee a runoff election between Luiz Inacio Lula da Silva and PSDB [Brazilian Social Democracy Party] candidate Fernando Henrique Cardoso.

"Over the past few days support for the PT has grown in states like Rio Grande do Sul, Pernambuco, Para, and the Federal District. The votes of peripheral areas will be decisive," he said.

Ten coordinators for the Popular Brazil Front—which is made up of the seven parties that support Lula—yesterday morning met to debate the final instructions for the exit poll work.

The party was frightened by two reports that were conveyed to the committee, that Sao Paulo and Diadema

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electoral judges might have gotten stadiums ready to hold for three days any party followers caught doing campaign work on the day of the elections. "That is absurd," Garcia said.

Lula's campaign coordinators are studying the candidate's program for Sunday, the eve of the election. Nothing has yet been decided.

PT Charges PSDB Distributed Misleading Ballots

PY3009025394 Sao Paulo AGENCIA ESTADO in Portuguese 2215 GMT 29 Sep 94

[Text] Brasilia, 29 Sep (AE)—The PT [Workers Party] today filed charges before the Superior Electoral Court (TSE) of an attempt at fraud in several states which is allegedly being carried out by the coalition supporting Fernando Henrique Cardoso (PSDB-PFL-PTB) [Brazilian Social Democracy Party-Liberal Front Party-Brazilian Labor Party]. The PT has verified in at least five states and in the Federal District the distribution of ballot models with the name of Luiz Inacio Lula da Silva in third place in the list of candidates, whereas he should be in fourth place. The charges raised by the PT will be analyzed by the TSE Supervisory Control Board, which must decide whether to accept them or not.

According to the PT, these ballot models harm Lula because the ballot induces illiterate and semi-illiterate voters to make a mistake, as they were instructed by the PT to vote on "the fourth square in the ballot." With the exception of Cardoso and PMDB [Brazilian Democratic Movement Party] candidate Orestes Quercia (second in the list), the names of the other six presidential candidates were also modified on the ballot. These ballot models are part of the PSDB campaign material, and omit the name of the third candidate in the list of candidates, Carlos Gomes from the PRN [National Reconstruction Party].

The PT asked the TSE to notify Cardoso's coalition that they should suspend the distribution of this material and use the TSE's free television time program to clarify for voters the correct order of the candidates on the ballots. The PT also asks for a more "flexible" interpretation of the law to allow the harmed candidates to clarify the situation for the voters on election day.

The first charge was filed in Ceara State, where 12 million ballot models were distributed, showing an "X" crossed on the squares for Cardoso for president, Tasso Jereissati (PSDB) for governor, and Lucio Alcantara (PDT) and Sergio Machado (PSDB) for senators. The Ceara regional PSDB office acknowledged the infraction, and blamed the printing house that printed the material.

The same kind of ballot also circulated in Bahia State, with a cross on the squares for Cardoso, for Paulo Souto for governor, and for Waldeck Ornelas and Antonio Carlos Magalhaes for senators, the three of whom belong to the PFL. Regional Electoral Judge Paulo Alberto Nunes Chenaud de Medeiros Neto ordered on 28 September the confiscation of these ballots.

Ballots favoring Cardoso's coalition candidates were also found in Santa Catarina and Brasilia. In the case of Brasilia, the ballots were being distributed from a ticket sales counter from a public transportation bus company, as reported by a voter.

Electoral Court To Clarify Ballots

PY3009025794 Sao Paulo AGENCIA ESTADO in Portuguese 2335 GMT 29 Sep 94

[Text] Brasilia, 29 Sep (AE)—The Superior Electoral Court (TSE) will release two daily 30-second bulletins from 30 September until 2 October, during the free air space reserved for the TSE on radio and television stations, to clarify to voters the order in which the candidates for president should appear on the ballot. This decision was made this evening by the TSE based on charges by the PT [Workers Party] alleging that misleading ballot models are being distributed in several states. These ballot models belong to propaganda material from the coalition supporting Fernando Henrique Cardoso (PSDB-PTB-PFL) [Brazilian Social Democracy Party-Liberal Front Party-Brazilian Labor Party].

Rede Globo To Give Exit Poll Results at 2330 GMT

PY3009003094 Rio de Janeiro JORNAL DO BRASIL in Portuguese 29 Sep 94 p 2

[From Castello's column: "As Night Falls"]

[Text] Meetings of representatives of polling institutes, radio and television stations, and the Superior Electoral Court [TSE] supervisor have been a waste of time.

IBOPE [Brazilian Public Opinion and Statistics Institute] and Rede Globo Television have decided that on election day, they will release the results of their exit polls on the elections for president and governor at the end of the "Jornal Nacional" newscast.

TSE supervisor Cid Flaquer Scartezzini claims to have information that, in some states, election stations will close at 2200, 2300, or midnight. For this reason, he said he would like the prevent the results of the elections, as calculated by polling institutes, from being reported while voters are still waiting to vote.

IBOPE Executive Director Carlos Augusto Montenegro said it makes no sense to withhold the information for such a long time because the results will leak as soon as they are estimated. He said: "We have already made a concession by abstaining from reporting any results in our 1700 newscast. We will report them at 2030 [2330 GMT]." He justified the decision citing the freedom of information, which is guaranteed by the Constitution.

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Minister Addresses UN Security Council on Haiti

PY3009032694 Sao Paulo AGENCIA ESTADO in Portuguese 2050 GMT 29 Sep 94

[Report by Sonia Cristina Silva; quotation marks as received]

[Text] Brasilia, 29 Sep (AE)—During a United Nations Security Council meeting that today addressed the Haitian crisis, Foreign Minister Celso Amorim once again advocated a peaceful resolution of the conflict. Amorim recalled that Brazil upholds the principle of nonintervention, noting that the presence of foreign military forces in the territory "of a Latin American country" is "an alarming precedent."

The minister said that the Brazilian Government is closely following the situation in Haiti, and supports the restoration of democracy in that country and the return to power of President Jean-Bertrand Aristide. "Brazil took notice that a traumatic military operation has been avoided," the minister said. "However," he went on, "I should express my government's concern over the fact that foreign military forces have been deployed in the territory of a Latin American country."

Herewith the text of Minister Celso Amorim's speech, which was released by the Press Secretariat of the Foreign Ministry:

"Mr. President:

Let me express my satisfaction with your presiding over our deliberations.

I would also like to thank U.S. Secretary of State Warren Christopher for the very useful information on the Haitian situation that he supplied to the Security Council.

Mr. President:

The Brazilian Government continues to closely follow the situation in that sister nation.

Since the break with constitutional rule in Haiti, we have steadily supported the restoration of democracy and the return to power of President Jean-Bertrand Aristide.

The seriousness of the Haitian crisis calls for continuous attention from the international community. However, as we stated on several occasions, we believe that any action should be in total conformance with the charters of the United Nations and of the Organization of American States, especially as these refer to the principle of nonintervention.

Brazil took notice that a traumatic military operation has been avoided. However, I should express my government's concern over the fact that foreign military forces have been deployed in the territory of a Latin American country. This is an alarming precedent.

We continue to support the diplomatic efforts of the international community aimed at resolving the Haitian crisis.

My country will obviously not abstain from supporting the democratic reconstruction of Haiti, with full respect for its sovereignty, and in keeping with the principles of nonintervention and self-determination.

Thank you very much, Mr. President."

'Text' of Amorim's UN Assembly Speech

PY2909153094 Sao Paulo FOLHA DE SAO PAULO in Portuguese 27 Sep 94 Section 1 p 4

["Text" of speech delivered by Foreign Minister Celso Amorim at the 49th UN General Assembly Session in New York on 26 September]

[Text] Mr. President:

It is with great pleasure that I greet Your Excellency Amara Essy, minister of foreign affairs of the Republic of Cote d'Ivoire, and congratulate you on your election as president of this assembly. Your talent and experience are factors giving us assurances that our discussions will be efficiently and fairly conducted.

I also extend my recognition to Ambassador Samuel Insannally, whose performance as president of the 48th General Assembly Session was dignifying not only to his country, Guyana, but also to the other countries of the Amazon region and of South America. I also greet UN Secretary General Butrus Butrus-Ghali, to whom I convey my gratitude for his tireless efforts as the head of this organization.

Mr. President, Messrs. delegates, major changes have been the trademark of the final part of this century. There have been so many changes in recent years and they have been so radical that we could say with Hamlet that "the time is out of joint." This has been such a fast-breaking process that many have deceived themselves into believing that the future is under control. This is not the case. These changes are not irrreversibly following a set direction. We cannot let ourselves be seduced by hasty interpretations or by external appearances. It is our responsibility to give meaning to these changes and to make their trends serve the best interests of the international community.

Mr. President, in November it will be five years since the collapse of the Berlin Wall. The time has come for us to evaluate the path we have traversed since then and, above all, to formulate plans that will take us to a safe port.

The Cold War was marked by a negative sign, which in turn influenced the language that prevailed during that period. The expressions used to identify and to explain nearly 40 years of tense relations denoted confrontation,

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exclusion, or, in the best of cases, an awkward coexistence among opposing sides. Expressions such as "iron curtain," "detente," and "balance of power" were used then.

Today we are going through a transition stage. Albeit precarious and imperfect, the balance of the past few years has been positive. Significant progress has been made to promote the cause of peace. A nuclear war is no longer an imminent threat. Conflicts that many had considered to be hopeless were or are being overcome through dialogue and negotiations. Historic steps have been taken in southern Africa and in the Middle East toward building a more just, more peaceful world. Progress has also been made in Southeast Asia and Central America. The logic of confrontation is yielding to the logic of cooperation almost worldwide.

It is this same logic that we would like to see fully established in our region. There is a calling for peace and brotherhood in Latin America. We have made efforts to bring the sister Republic of Cuba fully into the fold of inter-American and international coexistence on the basis of a policy of reaching out that promotes dialogue and stronger ties. Apart from being unjustified, Cuba's economic, political, and trade isolation has only contributed to aggravating the Cuban people's hardships at a time when we have identified positive signs of democratic reform and reconciliation in Cuba. Stagnating confrontation must also yield here to dynamic dialogue and thus put an end to the last remnant of the Cold War.

Although presenting altogether different characteristics, we are equally concerned about finding a lasting solution to the Haitian crisis through the return to power of constitutional President Jean-Bertrand Aristide and through national reconciliation. The diplomatic efforts of the international community—which we have firmly endorsed—should take as a framework of reference the prompt removal of the "de facto" officials through peaceful means, which is the only way of sparing greater hardships to the Haitian people. It is a cause of concern for us that the principles of nonintervention and self-determination have been the subject of interpretations not in keeping with the UN and OAS charters. The seriousness of the Haitian crisis and the urgency with which we have to resolve it have not prevented us from seeing the risks involved in a situation reminiscent of those scars and traumas that are still alive in Latin American memory. As soon as the legitimate government is reinstated, it will be incumbent upon the international community to assist Haiti in the challenging task of national reconstruction.

Mr. President, we are still far from achieving universal peace. Extremely cruel conflicts are still shocking the world and are inflicting harrowing pain on millions of human beings. Rwanda and Bosnia-Herzegovina are tragic signs of our times. The scenes of horror brought to us by the media testify to the difficulties we are having in finding effective solutions to those imbalances that remain as challenges for our peoples. The growing flow of immigrants toward developed countries is provoking renewed xenophobia and racial discrimination.

Critical situations continue to pose challenges to the international community's ability to ensure peace and harmony. It is with pain and disgust that we see in Angola, a country that is so closely linked to Brazil by cultural and blood ties, the extension of what today is considered to be the oldest and most devastating civil war. We are encouraged by the prospects of a prompt conclusion of the negotiations between the Angolan Government and UNITA [National Union for the Total Independence of Angola] in Lusaka. Upon greeting President Jose Eduardo dos Santos for his political performance, we urge UNITA to prove that it is truly committed to stability and peace in the country and appeal to all those in a position to influence the Angolan crisis to follow suit.

We are happy to see the progress made in Mozambique. The national reconciliation process will culminate with a general election scheduled for October, when the Mozambican people will have the chance to choose in free, fair elections the government that will rule their country at this time in history. It is paramount that the people's will, expressed through the ballot, be respected within a framework of strict compliance with democratic rules. President Joaquim Chissano has played a leading role in this process.

We have also seen positive signs in the process of negotiations sponsored by the UN secretary general in East Timor.

Mr. President, democracy and the values associated with it have become the major achievements of our times. An ethical revolution is taking place before us. Concern for human rights has become universal and there is growing awareness of the need to promote public moral standards. The international front is no longer devoted to just promoting the interests of each state, but it has acquired a more human dimension and it is intended for promoting individual well-being.

Recent developments in the economic-trade area have also appeared to be positive. After eight years of difficult negotiations within the Uruguay GATT Round, we were able to sign the Marrakech agreement. The World Trade Organization will open new, promising prospects for trade among the various countries. Unilateralism and protectionism, which are based on parochial interests, will lose every shadow of legitimacy.

Mr. President, the tangible progress we have made thus far should not prevent us from clearly identifying those challenges that are requiring a decisive action by the international community.

Despite having been recognized as universal values, basic human rights still require the firm, determined support of all those believing in them.

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The social conditions of most people in the world continue to deteriorate. During the past 20 years, the gap has widened between rich and poor countries, and between millions of people who can eat, study, and afford leisure and the billions who are struggling to survive. Migration trends toward the developed North and many of the conflicts in the impoverished South are reverse sides of the same coin. The youngest are the main victims of deprivation and lack of prospects in most parts of the world.

The globalization of the economy and the strengthening of free trade still need to demonstrate in practice their undeniable potential as a factor capable of promoting growth and well-being for all peoples. The old protectionism, now under different disguises, is resisting the attacks of economic rationale. The positive impact of the Marrakech agreement is seriously threatened by new conditions that are imposing restrictions on the flow of international trade. Issues that are per se legitimate, such as the preservation of the environment and universally accepted labor standards, cannot be used as pretexts to make even more difficult the access of products manufactured in poor countries into the markets of more developed countries. The cost of readjusting more prosperous economies cannot be placed on the shoulders of those who have little or nothing.

The mastering of technology is a great watershed between industrialized and developing countries. The difficulties in procuring access to advanced technologies constitute an obstacle to allowing developing countries to overcome their disadvantages, and diminish their competitiveness and create barriers to the transformation of production processes. The new international division of labor must not be a repeat of old systems that have already proven their ineffectiveness. Competitive integration of developing countries into the international economy must be based on equivalent dynamic advantages with the growing incorporation of knowledge into the production process. Besides the essential internal effort by every country, this qualitative jump requires an international atmosphere of cooperation.

Mr. President, in order to consolidate peace and to make the conquered processes irreversible, we must be capable of developing a vision of the future, a new utopia, which must guide our direction, and which must also be feasible. Brazil is convinced that a truly new order must be founded on a pluralist and democratic perspective of international relations.

One must not suppose, unrealistically, that specific and perhaps conflicting interests will stop exerting influence on the actions of the states and the rest of the international community. One must understand that the interests of all will be better served when the basic aspirations of the great majority of the people are reasonably met.

Interdependence must be understood based on an integrated approach and not just as a market economic phenomenon. It comprises political capability to jointly take action toward the common objectives of humanity. In an interdependent world, the improvement of the standard of living of a poor, distant country may represent the creation of jobs in a developed country. To eliminate exclusions and promote the participation of everyone not only constitutes a moral obligation, but a demonstration of intelligence and experience.

Mr. President, one of the pillars of the order which Brazil desires is a basic obligation concerning development. This concept has the virtue of encompassing the basic needs of all nations, large and small, rich and poor. Development consolidates freedom, providing a concrete dimension to the dignity of man, valuing efficiency, promoting stability, and complementing democracy. Development builds peace.

The lessons of the past must help promote development. We must design a development concept that recognizes the main agent of each country's prosperity, capable of integrating the various aspects of their international dimension, in the fields of trade, investments, and technological flows.

A renewed international effort in favor of development will be successful only if it is supported by a mutually advantageous active partnership between the countries of the North and the South. The defense of the interests of the richest nations requires their involvement in the effort to overcome the backwardness of the poorer nations. To believe the opposite is to believe that the fire that is consuming your neighbor's house will not pass to your own. In summary, it would be foolishness the price of which no people in the world are rich enough to pay.

The role of the United Nations in the promotion of development must be deeply reconsidered. No other UN task is more important than the need to maintain and promote peace to build a fair and stable order.

We must avoid the crystallization of an undesirable division of tasks between the United Nations on the one side and the Bretton Woods institutions on the other. Peace and development constitute an indivisible unit, and they must mutually support each other. The great forum of the nations cannot ignore the decisions stemming from the objectives written in its own charter.

These concerns were mentioned during preparation of the agenda for development, in which Brazilian diplomacy was deeply involved.

Several UN conferences, some of which have already taken place, and some others yet to be held, meaningfully contribute to pointing out the need to treat in a coordinated and all-encompassing manner the subject of development, which, in one form or another, has been or will be an issue in the conferences of Rio de Janeiro about the environment and development and the scheduled conferences in Copenhagen about social development and in Beijing about women. The awareness that these conferences will only yield productive results if all these

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subjects are considered in an integrated manner is increasingly becoming firmer and more universal.

With the purpose of sponsoring a debate on all these subjects within a broader conceptual framework, the Brazilian Government wishes to suggest organizing a conference on development with the purpose of uniting and synthesizing in a single and coherent unit the initiatives and programs meant to promote the well-being and dignity of the human being.

Mr. President, democracy must rule political relations within and among nations. The democratization of nations and of international relations is a target that we can attain. The strengthening of the role of the General Assembly and the expansion of the Security Council, with the participation of developing countries in all member categories, are major and necessary steps for democratization and for more legitimate action.

Like other member countries, we want the reform of the Security Council to increase its efficiency. We believe that such efficiency will be guaranteed only by a composition that is truly representative of all nations. Early this month, the heads of state and government of 14 Latin American and Caribbean nations—which make up the Rio Group—met in Rio de Janeiro and stated that "...for its juridical tradition and for its contribution to the cause of peace, the Latin American and Caribbean region should be taken into account in any expansion of the Security Council."

Brazil has actively engaged in the debate on the expansion of the Security Council. We have clearly expressed our willingness to assume all the responsibilities incumbent upon countries that are full Security Council members.

Brazil, which has been elected a Security Council member for the current term, has tried to honor the confidence that it has received. We have formulated our positions through respect for the principles of nonintervention and sovereignty and territorial integrity of nations; the permanent search for the peaceful and negotiated settlement of conflicts; the observance of the law for the preservation of international public order; respect for human rights and essential liberties; and participation in peacekeeping operations in various regions of the world.

We are part of Latin America, and we are proud to be included in its long history of peace. Latin America is the region of the world where disarmament is most prevalent, and the only region to have become—under the Tlatelolco Treaty—definitively free of nuclear weapons. Cuba's signing of the treaty, which President Fidel Castro announced in a letter to President Itamar Franco, responding to a Brazilian initiative, has finalized the issue.

Latin America has been a factor for international stability in a world in turmoil. Our juridical tradition, developed during decades of efforts to put inter-American relations in order, is a relevant contribution to the international community. Our pioneering position in disarmament empowers us to demand equivalent gestures from the international community, especially from nuclear powers. In this regard, it is particular important to rapidly adopt—in keeping with multilateral commitments—effective measures for reducing, and not only for controlling, their arsenals (including sensitive nuclear material like plutonium). It is equally imperative to conclude the negotiations aimed at signing an international treaty banning nuclear tests.

Messrs delegates, Brazil is determined to actively engage in the preparation of a new international agenda, based on universal participation and cooperation for peace and development.

This determination stems from our own identity. We are a pluralistic, open society that has emerged from two different cultures and ways of life, which created a new culture and a new way of life based on tolerance and understanding. We have borders with 10 countries, which have been peacefully established without any conflicts for more than 120 years.

Tempered by dialogue, conciliation, and peaceful reform, Brazilian society is experiencing a time in which democracy is being greatly strengthened, under the leadership of President Itamar Franco. In a few days we will hold the biggest election in Brazilian history. Some 100 million voters will go to the ballot boxes in an atmosphere of absolute freedom, to elect from among 35,000 candidates their representatives in the executive and legislative branches at the federal and state levels.

Ours is one of the most diversified economies in the southern hemisphere. We are heading for full economic stability, with a strong currency. Conditions are therefore ripe for reactivating a sustained process of economic growth, which will surely make Brazil, once again, one of the world's most dynamic economies.

We are moving forward in a process of growing integration of the economy into international commerce. In January, together with Argentina, Paraguay, and Uruguay, we will adopt a common external tariff. We will have thus consolidated a customs union that can promote economic growth and prosperity. Other Latin American countries have approached Mercosur [Common Market of the South], proving that the idea of a South American duty-free zone is effectively heading toward implementation. Such achievements are expressive examples of the enterprising capacity of Latin American countries, and they mark a major stage in the consolidation of South America as a harmonic, integrated whole.

Brazil's political and economic cooperation efforts are not limited to Latin America. With devotion for universal work, our diplomacy has endeavored to consolidate and strengthen the traditional ties with friendly

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countries in all corners of the globe, and to create new and important political and commercial partnerships. Promoting the traditional relations within the hemisphere and with developed countries, and formulating creative formulas for cooperation with African, Asian, and Middle Eastern countries, we have tried to heighten the level of dialogue and, in several cases, we tried to establish dynamic, privileged relations.

The relations between Brazil and its sister African nations have been strengthened by the initiative to create the community of Portuguese-speaking countries. This new important forum will unite sister nations from various continents, and will provide an appropriate environment for understanding and cooperation.

With the geographical link that unites us—the South Atlantic—we intend to expand the horizon of cooperation between the Americas and Africa, which has been morally and politically strengthened and revitalized by the election of Nelson Mandela in South Africa.

The South Atlantic peace and cooperation zone will transform this ocean into an area that will be free from nuclear weapons, an example of solidarity and fraternal ties between two continents. With this objective, the 24 countries that are currently members of the forum have just met in Brasilia, with extremely auspicious results for the strengthening of relations between Africa and South America.

Mr. President, Brazil wishes for itself what it wishes for all nations. We know we cannot be prosperous and happy in the midst of hardship and misfortune. With reliability and predictability, and cooperating with all sister nations, our diplomacy—which is opposed to all forms of domination—seeks to help make the newly emerging world order suit our aspirations for a democratic, stable world order characterized by disarmament, committed to development and respectful of the sovereignty of nations.

Thank you very much.

'Contradictions' in Speech Noted

PY2909184294 Sao Paulo O ESTADO DE SAO PAULO in Portuguese 28 Sep 94 p A3

[Editorial from the "Notes and Information" page: "Internal Contradictions"]

[Text] The speech given by Foreign Minister Celso Amorim at the opening of the 49th Session of the UN General Assembly reflects the contradictory trends in which Itamaraty seems to be divided. The long speech, encompassing a great variety of subjects, brings into evidence a lack of unity, a defect that must be quickly corrected in order to give Brazilian foreign policy a consistency without which its short- and medium-term objectives will not be attained. If the events had happened 20 or 30 years ago, the success or failure of such a speech would have only affected some careers and our rich diplomatic history. Given the degree of interrelationship and exposure that Brazil currently has relative to the rest of the world, mistaken foreign policy appraisals and decisions may very likely have an immediate effect on the daily life of Brazilian citizens. Not only has international trade become more competitive, but it has introduced this competitiveness to our domestic markets. The post-Cold War political rearrangement of each country relative to the international system poses challenges that can no longer be stopped at our borders, and that are reaching our own doorstep. International policy—whose good or bad repercussions were in the past limited to the ivory tower where it was administered—is now a daily issue for every citizen given the effects produced. This explains the growing demand for greater precision and consistency in its formulation and for a greater drive in its implementation.

Minister Celso Amorim has taken the opportunity offered by the grand opening of the annual UN work session to mention two subjects of vital interest for Brazil. Thus, he suggested organizing a UN conference on development, which could take place in 1996, to attempt to synthesize in a document "the initiatives and programs meant to promote the well-being and dignity of the human being." He also confirmed the Brazilian candidacy to a permanent seat in the UN Security Council within the framework of an eventual amendment of the UN Charter. Therefore, Brazil is seeking to exercise a double leading role. By suggesting continued work on the Agenda for Development, as the 10th industrial economy of the world, and as a country marked by serious obstacles to its development—understood as an expression of growth of its economy, of social harmony, and of personal realization—Brazil stands at the vanguard of a debate that is the logical consequence not only of the UN conferences on the environment and development, human rights, population and development, social development, and women, but also of the results of the multilateral trade negotiations that ended in the meeting of Marrakech. As a future member of an enlarged UN Security Council, Brazil at the same time intends—despite Brazilian diplomatic language—to practice a policy of power and assume a position of outstanding political leadership in South America and the South Atlantic.

These are consistent initiatives that have the advantage of affording the possibility of reciprocal coordination if and whenever necessary. The problem does not, therefore, reside in the definition of the objectives of Brazil; it lies in the remains of positions that served a policy of objectives with shorter terms than those announced now. Such remains openly affect the efforts that diplomats must make if Brazil really intends to pass from a stage of intentions to a stage of materializing projects.

The foreign minister's speech is thus divided into two aspects: audacious objectives and a lukewarm vision of the world that makes people doubt the seriousness of

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Brazilian actions. If the objective is to turn the subject of development and access to the UN Security Council into a hobby horse, into a mere rhetorical resource, then the rest of the speech is what was really valid. But such does not seem to be the case. It is therefore urgent to get rid of Hamlet-like doubts and assume the principles that may lead Brazil to attain the prominent role it desires.

Countries and governments used to a high degree of pragmatism will always consider it strange—or an exotic trend of rowing against the current—that a country which hopes for greater responsibilities in the international system should raise doubts on the destination to which democracy, as an universal value, and the globalization of markets, as a normal trade practice, are leading our civilization. The resistance to accept certain analytical values is a political act by itself that determines the opposition that may be generated in the international community against our objectives. By giving a speech that, in certain portions, is subject to contradictory interpretations, Minister Amorim has made public some conflicts that turn round in the souls of the Brazilian foreign policy formulators, aware and jealous of the objectives that must be met, but hesitant where resorting to powerful resources is concerned.

Franco Says Moving Nuclear Waste Unauthorized

PY2809234494 Sao Paulo GAZETA MERCANTIL in Portuguese 27 Sep 94 p 12

[Text] The AGENCIA BRAZIL news agency has reported that President Itamar Franco yesterday commented on the transportation of "nuclear waste" to Caldas County in Minas Gerais State. In a note distributed by the Presidency of the Republic Press Advisory Office, Itamar Franco pointed out that the transportation or storage in the national territory of any Cake II (atomic waste containing uranium and thorium) depends on authorization by the National Nuclear Energy Commission (CNEN).

This nuclear waste is being stored at the Santo Amaro Plant, in Sao Paulo State. Franco said the CNEN has not authorized the transportation of Cake II to Minas Gerais or any other part of the country.

Economist Views Strikes, Inflation, Dollar Flow

PY2809185694 Sao Paulo O ESTADO DE SAO PAULO in Portuguese 25 Sep 94 p B6

[Interview with Edmar Bacha, a Finance Ministry special adviser and economist, by Riomar Trinidade and Odail Figueiredo: place and time not given]

[Excerpt] [Passage omitted] [O ESTADO] The state banks again have problems. Could this affect the real plan?

[Bacha] A small tremor took place last week following the additional restrictions imposed by the Central Bank on compulsory bank deposits for savings accounts and term deposits. Things have already settled. I do not foresee great disturbances in the financial system. It is under control. Some pressure could build up as a result of attempts to restore the indexation of the economy, for example through strikes in demand of wage increases outside the collective labor bargain base dates. We are engaged in hand-to-hand combat. The only factor that could make inflation rise again is an autonomous salary and price policy.

[O ESTADO] When will the government totally end the indexation of the economy?

[Bacha] People are confused over the IPC-r [Consumers Price Index-real]. The economy is not indexed. The IPC-r is a mechanism to compensate for the accelerated inflation that happened during the URV [Real Value Unit] transition period to the real. That difference will be paid on the base date of each labor category. After that, free negotiations should take place. Those workers who are a long way from their base date will receive a bigger increase. Those whose base date is nearer will receive an increase soon, but smaller.

[O ESTADO] If the current situation prevails, and with the probable victory of Fernando Henrique Cardoso in the presidential elections, we should expect a greater inflow of dollars, more foreign investments, and more investments in the stock exchanges. How will the government avoid an even greater drop in the exchange rate?

[Bacha] For a long time we were a capital-exporting country. That was the cost of paying the foreign debt. As a developing country, Brazil must import capital. This means having a deficit in the trade balance which will be financed by that inflow of dollars. The economy must be readjusted. Such readjustment will obviously imply considerable costs for some economic sectors. This is the great challenge of the Brazilian private sector: It must fight foreign competitors abroad and compete with foreigners at home.

[O ESTADO] Could some sectors become unstructured?

[Bacha] There are always risks. We will not let that happen with the entire economy. We will limit the effects. We could also follow Chile's example and restrict the entrance of foreign capital. That mechanism is not very efficient because capital can come in through other channels. In our case we are receiving a lot of money because there is a very large difference between our domestic and foreign interest rates. This difference will not last long, once prices become stabilized here.

[O ESTADO] Does this mean exporters will have to reconsider their activities?

[Bacha] I am not speaking of losing dynamism in our exports. South Korea has a trade balance deficit but it is still an exporting power. This is mainly because imports also help exports. We are currently exporting $40 billion worth and we are importing $25 billion worth. For the

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next five to 10 years we will export about $60 billion worth and import about $75 billion worth. Exports could increase by 50 percent and imports may triple.

Strike Affecting Natural Gas in Rio, Sao Paulo

PY2909191494 Rio de Janeiro Rede Globo Television in Portuguese 1600 GMT 29 Sep 94

[Text] The Planalto Refinery—Replan—the largest in Brazil, located in Paulinia, Sao Paulo State—has been completely paralyzed. The oil workers' strike is also jeopardizing the natural gas supply. Petrobras [Brazilian Petroleum Corporation] has cut by half its supply of natural gas to the cities of Sao Paulo and Rio de Janeiro.

If Petrobras' supply does not return to normal by 1 October, Rio de Janeiro local industries will be the first to suffer the consequences. There may also be a shortage of gas in 80,000 homes in the city because supply is automatically cut when the pumping pressure in the supply line is low. The reduction in gas production in the Campos basin is already affecting gas supply to 260,000 consumers in Sao Paulo State.

Assigning priority to supplying gas to houses and hospitals, Comgas—the Sao Paulo Gas Company, the only distributor of natural gas in Sao Paulo—suspended supply to 20 factories that have alternate sources of energy. Production at the Uniao petrochemical company, one of the largest consumers of natural gas in Sao Paulo State, will not be affected as long as its fuel oil supply lasts.

An additional supply to the Sao Paulo metropolitan region comes from the Cubatao-based Presidente Bernardes refinery. Workers of this plant have decided to keep operational the unit charged with transporting natural gas to the state. The strike is affecting the production of other types of fuel.

Replan, the country's largest refinery, stopped operating last night in Paulinia. The oil workers decided not to observe a court order requiring that they keep at least 30 percent of the refinery in operation. Because of the strike, the refinery is failing to produce 19 million liters of diesel oil, 6 million liters of gasoline, and 2,000 metric tons of cooking gas. Workers are performing only maintenance and energy supply services.

The Presidente Vargas refinery, which is located in Araucaria—in the metropolitan region of Curitiba, in Parana State—today completely stopped production. The oil workers union agreed to keep 25 workers on duty to guarantee the equipment safety and delivery of products.

The Gabriel Passos refinery in Minas Gerais State and the Landulpho Alves in Bahia State have also completely stopped their operations. The Alberto Paschoaline refinery in Canoas, Rio Grande do Sul State, is producing only 60 percent of its regular production of gasoline and cooking gas. In the port of Suape, Pernambuco State, 90 percent of the oil workers are also observing the strike.

The Superior Labor Court [TST] in Brasilia is scheduled to hand down its ruling on the oil workers strike on 30 September, in the morning. TST President Orlando Costa said today that if the ruling views the strike as abusive, the oil workers will have to return to work immediately or else they may be dismissed.

Navy Confirms Purchase of Simbad Systems

PY2809185094 Sao Paulo GAZETA MERCANTIL in Portuguese 26 Sep 94 p 5

[Excerpt] On 23 September, the Navy Ministry confirmed the purchase of Simbad anti-air defense systems from the French Matra Defense Systems company. Commander Kleber Luciano de Assis, the Navy public relations director, told GAZETA MERCANTIL editor Maria Helena Tachinardi: "These missiles will replace the obsolete 40 mm cannons on the aircraft carrier Minas Gerais." [passage omitted on previously covered material]

Russians Offer Remote Sensing Satellite Services

PY2809235494 Sao Paulo GAZETA MERCANTIL in Portuguese 27 Sep 94 p 12

[Article by Rio de Janeiro correspondent Heloisa Magalhaes]

[Excerpts] At the opening yesterday of the ECO-RIO 94 seminar gathering together environmentalists from 35 countries, the National Institute of Space Research (INPE) presented the GeoEsfera project together with the Canadian telecommunications company Northern Telecom. [passage omitted]

The GeoEsfera project—which has also been installed in the United States, Canada, Italy, Russia, and Brazil—is one of the attractions of ECO-RIO 94. The seminar, which precedes the one to be held in Vienna, Austria, in June 1996, has as its central topic the remote sensing of the environment.

Russian scientists who are in Brazil to participate in the ECO-RIO 94 seminar will present a new area of trade in which Russia is becoming active: They are offering remote sensing satellite services. The advantage of the Russian proposal is that their photographs are taken from a much smaller distance of 5 km, and are thus much more exact. Current satellite images are taken from distances ranging from 20 to 30 km.

It is not only the Russians who will offer services for the area. PRC representatives will also present their country's strategy in the satellite field, including telecommunications satellites. In October 1996 the PRC and Brazil will jointly own a remote sensing satellite. Brazil is

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paying for one-third of the $150 million satellite, which will be launched in the PRC within the framework of the Long March program.

Chile

Government Ratifies UN Biodiversity Agreement

PY2909224394 Santiago EL MERCURIO in Spanish 10 Sep 94 p C4

[Excerpt] The government delivered yesterday to UN headquarters the document ratifying the Biodiversity Agreement, meaning that Chile has become part of one of the basic agreements related to the protection of the environment signed at the Earth Summit in Rio de Janeiro in 1992.

This information was provided by Pablo Cabrera, special policy director of the Foreign Ministry, who said that the agreement establishes the principle of rational use of natural resources for sustainable development. The agreement will also allow the conservation of species, and the preservation of genetic variety and ecosystems. [passage omitted]

Defense Minister Denies Defense Budget Dispute

PY2909193794 Santiago EL MERCURIO in Spanish 14 Sep 94 p C5

[Text] Defense Minister Edmundo Perez Yoma yesterday asserted that there is no disagreement between his ministry and the Finance Ministry regarding the Armed Forces 1995 budget.

Perez Yoma said: "We have no disagreement with the Finance Ministry. We are aware our resources next year will be scarce. Therefore, we are trying to design a budget that will meet the country's defense needs."

The defense minister referred to this subject yesterday, at the end of the Chilean-U.S. Chamber of Commerce meeting held at the Hyatt Hotel.

According to Perez Yoma, the total amount of the military budget will only be decided in late October, when the government submits the budget draft bill to Congress.

A rumor circulated a few days ago that Finance Minister Eduardo Aninat was upset by comments by Perez Yoma regarding the defense budget because he had still not discussed the subject with him.

Yesterday Perez Yoma said there are no disagreements and that, quite the contrary, he is in permanent contact with his finance counterpart. He commented: "I meet with Minister Aninat quite often. We have been discussing figures and have made progress."

The amount of the defense budget has become an important issue due to the reduction it has experienced in past years as a result of the reduction of the military officers' salaries.

According to government estimates, the Armed Forces have lost between 8 and 12 percent of real income, which Perez Yoma has promised to recover with time. The defense minister commented: "Whether this recovery can start this year or next is something we must decide with Minister Aninat."

When asked about the reaction of Armed Forces commanders to this issue, Perez Yoma answered that they have made no comments regarding the percentage by which the defense budget has been reduced.

The defense minister added: "The budget has dropped in percentage terms, but there has been no absolute reduction of money because the law guarantees a minimum on the current expenditures and the copper reserve law."

He explained that as the country has been growing steadily in the past few years and the amounts established by these laws have remained relatively unchanged, the percentage of funds earmarked for the military has dropped. Perez Yoma commented: "We are trying to see how to make up for these losses with time."

Perez de Yoma said that the situation of the Carabineros and the Investigative Police is not included in this problem because they are subject to the Interior rather than the Defense Ministry.

He said he will soon meet with the finance minister to discuss an increase for the two institutions, within the framework of a tighter budget to be approved for next year.

Perez Yoma explained that one of the alternatives that is being assessed to reduce the Armed Forces' expenditures is to extend the military career. He explained that it is a very complicated study but has been welcomed by the military officers in general. The defense minister concluded by noting: "We do not know how long it will take us to draft this alternative, but it is something very interesting to do and difficult to implement."

Colombia

Government Favors U.S. Lifting Embargo on Cuba

PA2909134494 Santa Fe de Bogota EL TIEMPO in Spanish 23 Sep 94 p 6A

[Text] President Ernesto Samper Pizano's first meeting with the Foreign Relations Advisory Commission ended yesterday with a news conference by Foreign Minister Rodrigo Pardo Garcia-Pena. At the news conference, Pardo stated that Colombia will continue to back various initiatives to encourage the United States to lift the economic embargo against Cuba.

The minister went on to note Colombia's position on Cuba and the position recently adopted by the Rio Group at its presidential summit in Rio de Janeiro (Brazil), both of which favor lifting the embargo.

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He said: "Colombia has normal trade and normal relations with Cuba. If, from an economic viewpoint, Colombia were to consider it worthwhile to build a refinery or sell oil, it would do so with any country. What should determine whether a series of cooperative efforts take place are the economic conditions of those enterprises dealing with oil; political conditions or limitations should not be placed on this."

The meeting was attended by former Presidents Julio Cesar Turbay, Misael Pastrana, Alfonso Lopez, and Belisario Betancur. Former Presidents Cesar Gaviria and Carlos Lleras Restrepo did not attend.

During the meeting, presidential representative appointments were made official for former Ministers Luis Fernando Jaramillo and Gabriel Melo Guevara.

Also attending the meeting were Senators Alberto Santofimio Botero, Jose Guerra de la Espriella, Roberto Gerlein Echavarria, and Luis Eladio Perez, as well as congressional representatives Rodrigo Garavito Hernandez, Lazaro Calderon Garrido, and Jose Dario Salazar Cruz.

According to the foreign minister, the meeting gave the president the opportunity to fully explain his foreign policy, which he emphatically described as being "of a national character, not partisan."

Samper discussed Colombia's process for preparing for the Summit of the Americas in Miami, which has been called by U.S. President Bill Clinton for the first week in December. Samper also outlined Colombia's policy on the Haitian crisis and reminded those in attendance of Colombia's recent offer to Haiti to help fight development problems.

The foreign minister announced that yesterday and the day before an OAS Support Council meeting was held. The meeting dealt with the need to follow up on the agreements signed for Haiti's return to democracy.

On the topic of human rights, Pardo said the government is making great efforts to improve its human rights policies, as well as to improve Colombia's image abroad. He said the administration has been working to encourage more contacts and cooperation with international human rights organizations.

He also noted that trade relations with the United States and U.S. punitive measures against the country over Colombian rose exports have been dealt with tangentially [tangencialmente].

Nevertheless, Pardo reiterated that the government does not understand how the current spirit of free trade can be blemished by an issue such as the roses, especially on the eve of the Miami Summit, which is expected to stress the issue of free trade.

Government Rejects Former DEA Chief's Charges

PA3009043994 Paris AFP in Spanish 0322 GMT 30 Sep 94

[Text] Santa Fe de Bogota, 29 Sep (AFP)—Joseph Toft, former U.S. DEA [Drug Enforcement Administration] chief in Bogota, on Thursday accused Colombia of being a narcodemocracy and the president of the Republic and other high-ranking officials of having links to drug traffickers.

The government; Myles Frechette, U.S. ambassador in Bogota; and former Colombian President Cesar Gaviria strongly rejected these charges, which were made on Thursday night during a two-hour interview on the "QAP News" television newscast.

Toft had been at the helm of the DEA office in Colombia for seven years.

A communique issued by the presidency states that the former foreign official "has offended national dignity," despite having fought drug trafficking jointly with the Colombian authorities and "could clearly see the effort and suffering the Colombian people have endured over the past few years."

The communique added that the government "does not accept under any circumstance" that this person "has insulted the entire nation, which has made the highest sacrifices to fight the drug scourge, of which Colombia is the main victim and not the perpetrator, as the former U.S. Justice Department official tries to make out."

The government, the communique stresses, "rejects as unacceptable the statement made by this former official describing our country as a narcodemocracy and linking such prominent persons as the president of the Republic, the national government, former President Gaviria, former Prosecutor General Gustavo de Greiff, the attorney general, Congress, the Supreme Court, and other institutions of our democracy to the drug cartels."

The communique indicated that the government asked the U.S. Embassy for "a clear explanation of this deplorable episode" and concluded by reiterating "categorically its relentless decision to fight drug trafficking without any conditions and through a policy adopted by the country in a sovereign, independent manner."

Former President Cesar Gaviria—current secretary of the OAS—denied the report from Washington on the same newscast and announced that he will make a statement to this effect this Friday.

According to the newscast, the U.S. ambassador in Bogota expressed his rejection of the statement made by Toft, whom "he would have expelled from the diplomatic mission had he not departed this very day for the United States."

Plot To Kill Police Commander Uncovered

PA2909191394 Santa Fe de Bogota EL ESPECTADOR in Spanish 24 Sep 94 p 12-A

[Text] Intelligence work conducted by the National Army's 13th Brigade has led to the discovery of a plot to

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kill General Luis Enrique Montenegro Rinco, Metropolitan Police commander in Santa Fe de Bogota, and his mother.

According to a report submitted to the National Police Directorate by General Norberto Adrada Cordoba, commander of the 13th Brigade, a message began circulating at courtyard No. 7 of the National Modelo Jail, a prison for dangerous criminals who supposedly planned to contact accomplices currently at large, and they in turn would carry out the attack. The report said the so-called De la Costa Cartel offered 20 million pesos for an attack on the residence where the general and his mother live.

In view of the reports, the National Police Directorate began an investigation to identify the individuals presumably linked to this criminal plan.

The attack was reportedly planned in retaliation for Gen. Montenegro's effective actions in the Atlantic Coast region, where Judicial Police and Investigations Directorate units under his command managed to deal harsh blows against the drug traffickers operating in that part of the country.

Samper Discusses Social Spending, Trade Policy

PA3009040294 Santa Fe de Bogota EL ESPECTADOR in Spanish 24 Sep 94 pp B-1, B-3

[Report by Hector Hernandez M.]

[Text] The government is not willing to sacrifice social spending for the sake of an excessive fiscal reduction, said President Ernesto Samper Pizano in response to criticism made by exporters who view as worrisome the increase in the 1995 budget.

"The government is aware of its fiscal responsibility and will exercise it without neglecting the basic obligations of its development plan," Samper has said.

Jorge Ramirez Ocampo, president of Analdex [National Exporters Association], believes the 1995 budget indicates an increase of approximately $500 billion although the program announced by Finance Minister Guillermo Perry clearly includes public spending cuts and fiscal austerity. "This figure is particularly worrisome, because it is equivalent to a 32-percent increase over the 1994 budget and will be quite larger than the economy's nominal growth," Ramirez said.

Samper believes, however, the net budget increase for all of 1995 will reach 17.3 percent.

"This goal is entirely in line with estimated inflationary trends and a growth rate of approximately 5 percent," Samper has said.

He has asked: "Could we postpone the investments we are proposing in roads, ports, oil infrastructure, and telecommunications for the sake of an excessive fiscal reduction or stop investing in such sectors as health and education, which constitute the primary concerns of Colombians?"

Reactivation of the Andean Group

Samper took advantage of the Tenth National Congress of Exporters to announce he has already called for a presidential summit of Andean Group countries to be held by year's end "in order to give a definitive boost to this process of integration. [no closing quotation mark as published]

The president hopes Congress will give its full approval to the treaty, which should breathe life into the so-called Group of Three, Colombia, Venezuela, and Mexico, in the coming months.

He conceded that joining Mercosur [Common Market of the South], the common market that includes Brazil, Argentina, Uruguay, and Paraguay, constitutes one of the projected goals of commercial integration.

As known, the presidents of the Mercosur member countries have issued a resolution whereby partial agreements signed by member countries and members of ALADI [Latin American Integration Association], including Colombia, will expire as of 15 December.

As a result, the Samper administration is putting all its efforts into beginning, at least, negotiations before 15 December so that partial agreements can be extended until a formal agreement is reached with Mercosur.

Samper did not hide his concern over the treatment his country is receiving from developed countries regarding trade.

"Tariff barriers that have been significantly reduced as a result of recent GATT agreements have been replaced by new and more internal forms of nontariff protectionism."

He reiterated that if the new World Trade Organization does not overthrow this neoprotectionist barrier, the long negotiated free trade agreements will become dead letter, and hopes for economic growth and social advancement will be mostly shattered.

He recalled that the government has already begun the appropriate negotiations to tackle the problems experienced by the flower growing sector in the United States and the recent problems experienced by banana producers with the EU.

Samper does believe the export plan will help exports grow at an annual rate of 6.7 percent in real terms.

Ecuador

Diplomatic Relations Initiated With South Africa

PA2909223894 Paris AFP in Spanish 0148 GMT 28 Sep 94

[Text] Quito, 27 Sep (AFP)—An Ecuadoran Foreign Ministry spokesman announced on Tuesday that

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Ecuador and South Africa established diplomatic relations following the signing of a document by their representatives at the United Nations.

He said the representatives at the United Nations, Ecuadoran Luis Valencia and South African Vernon R.W. Steward, signed a joint communique at the Ecuadoran Mission for the establishment of relations between the two countries.

The diplomatic spokesman added UN Secretary General Butrus Butrus-Ghali was notified of the establishment of relations. Butrus-Ghali was also asked to inform UN member states accordingly.

He said Nelson Mandela was sworn in as president of that country last May following the first multiracial elections held in that nation, marking "a historic event that reaffirms the essential principles of the democratic system and the respect for human rights, in addition to the progress made on the road toward the elimination of racial segregation."

President Accepts Education Minister Resignation

PA3009045194 Quito Voz de los Andes in Spanish 1200 GMT 28 Sep 94

[From "The Voz Andes Newscast"]

[Text] President Sixto Duran-Ballen has accepted the resignation of Education Minister Rosalia Arteaga.

Duran-Ballen announced in an official communique that he had decided to accept the minister's written resignation and expressed appreciation for her services to the country.

The official communique does not include the reason for Rosalia Arteaga's resignation, which is the government's acceptance of a law incorporating two hours of religious education into the curriculum of all schools throughout the country.

Executive Decree Orders Military To Fight Crime

PA3009045694 Quito Voz de Los Andes in Spanish 1200 GMT 28 Sep 94

[From "The Voz Andes Newscast"]

[Text] President Sixto Duran-Ballen signed an executive decree by which the Ecuadoran Armed Forces will become involved in the fight against crime.

The Armed Forces will be responsible for planning and conducting anticrime operations with the National Police and other public security agencies.

The announcement was well received by the population.

Paraguay

Brazilian Military Mission Activities Ending

PY3009010294 Asuncion ABC COLOR in Spanish 24 Sep 94 p 10

[Text] The Brazilian Military Mission to Paraguay [MMBIP] officially ended its tasks on 23 September. The mission's premises, which were located on Mariscal Lopez Avenue, near the Centenario Club, were vacated by personnel contracted from a moving enterprise. The ending of activities will be made symbolically on 30 September.

The Brazilian, Argentine, and U.S. military technical missions must leave Paraguay for economic reasons, according to information disseminated by Juan Carlos Wasmosy's government.

The Brazilian mission, which is headed by Colonel Paulo Cesar Osorio Lattari, released a document in which he states that the mission is withdrawing "in compliance with a Paraguayan Government notice to terminate an agreement that was signed in 1942."

The document states that liaison between Paraguayan and Brazilian Armies, which until now was executed by the MMBIP, will be handled through the Brazilian Military Attache's Office and the Brazilian Embassy.

The document adds: "Co-existence with Paraguayan comrades-in-arms has been fruitful, shared experiences have been invaluable, and the pride of having served the Paraguayan Armed Forces is undeniable."

The officer expressed thanks for the support and encouragement he received during his stay in Paraguay.

Peru

Party Splits Over Susana Higuchi's Candidacy

PY3009011394 Madrid EFE in Spanish 1637 GMT 29 Sep 94

[Text] Lima, 29 Sep (EFE)—Change 90 [C-90], the Peruvian ruling party, today suffered its greatest shock in its brief history when almost half of its committees nationwide left the party to support the opposition candidacy of President Fujimori's wife, Susana Higuchi.

The shock was disclosed during a news conference summoned by Higuchi on the evening of 28 September, during which she explained that she has asked the OAS Human Rights Commission to make the Peruvian National Election Board [JNE] "respect" her rights to run for president.

Higuchi said: "I have the support of seven C-90 departmental committees which have committed themselves to fight by my side to rescue the principles of honesty and work with which we founded C-90." The departmental committees supporting Higuchi are those from Pasco, Cusco, Huancayo, Huancavelica, Piura, Puno, and San Martin. Higuchi said they "declared themselves in permanent mobilization" to support her candidacy. She added: "They have separated from the government because they believe it no longer honors the principles of honesty, development, and technology which were the banner of C-90."

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The ruling party, the official name of which is the Change 90 Independent Movement, was founded by Peruvian President Alberto Fujimori in 1989 to participate in the 1990 general elections.

His wife was one of his most enthusiastic supporters and her family helped to finance his election campaign.

Today's shock is the third the party has experienced since its foundation: The first came in 1991 when evangelists headed by former Second Vice President Carlos Garcia Garcia resigned. The second came in 1992 after the coup by Fujimori, when another faction headed by former Vice President Maximo San Roman left.

The dissident C-90 leaders have joined the 21st Century Harmony movement, founded two weeks ago by Susana Higuchi to promote her candidacy in the April 1995 presidential elections.

Susana Higuchi broke with her husband last July when she raised corruption charges against some members of her husband's cabinet. She added that Fujimori was aware of the alleged acts of corruption perpetrated by cabinet members. There are some doubts, however, about her presidential candidacy because an electoral law approved three months ago forbids it. Supported by the political opposition and constitutional experts, she upholds that this law is unconstitutional. In view of this she has appealed to JNE to "respect" her political rights.

Susana Higuchi today announced that a few days ago she appealed to the OAS Human Rights Commission to support the registration of her candidacy. The document submitted to the OAS states that Susana's candidacy "does not violate anyone's rights, the personal security of people, or their well-being." It adds that, on the contrary, the prohibition of her candidacy "would have an impact on democratic society." The appeal states that by approving a law that prohibits her from campaigning for the presidency, the government violates "her political rights, and the principles of equal rights and nondiscrimination established in international legislation."

Susana Higuchi stated she will register at the JNE on 8 October. She added that her two unidentified running mates "will be independent male politicians."

Socialist Barrantes Creates New Leftist Movement

PY2909174694 Lima EXPRESO in Spanish 11 Sep 94 p A6

[Excerpt] Socialist Alfonso Barrantes Lingan, former Lima mayor, confirmed yesterday the creation of the United Left Popular Movement [Movimiento Popular de Izquierda Unida-MPIU], which is made up of the UNIR [National Union of the Revolutionary Left], the Nonpartisan Left [Izquierda No Partidarizada], and the Nonpartisan Socialists [Socialistas No Partidarizados], to participate in the 1995 general elections.

In a conversation with EXPRESO, Barrantes said: "I don't know if we will be able to make this movement into a big party but we are working in that direction by defeating sectorialism and domination."

Barrantes explained that the new political movement was conceived of as an alternative to the postulates of the IU [United Left] alliance headed by Ledesma, which is a "worn out" organization that was characterized by the distribution of positions at the high party levels. [passage omitted]

Uruguay

Lacalle Says Castro Excluded Cuba From OAS

PY2909193294 Madrid EFE in Spanish 1506 GMT 29 Sep 94

[Text] New York, 29 Sep (EFE)—On 29 September, Uruguayan President Luis Alberto Lacalle blamed his Cuban counterpart Fidel Castro for keeping Cuba excluded from the OAS.

In reply to a question put to him during a news conference, the Uruguayan head of state said: "I believe that tremendous efforts have been made to facilitate the return (of Cuba to the OAS). What happens is that Commander Castro is seemingly uninterested in rejoining the OAS."

President Lacalle addressed the UN General Assembly on 27 September and has held several meetings in New York over the past few days. Today, he is scheduled to sign an agreement with Brazil on the supply of electricity to that country.

Lacalle further stated that "the Cuban Government's tough and uncompromising position, which has not budged an inch for nearly 35 years, is common knowledge."

"One does the best one can. At the (Ibero-American) Summits of Guadalajara and Madrid, there were times in which nearly all the international community was expecting a word, a commitment, a step toward freedom so that the poor Cuban people may one day be consulted about their destiny," he said.

He went on to say that nevertheless, "socialism in Cuba, as in many other places, has brought about hunger, dire poverty, backwardness, emigration, and not even a slight trace of freedom."

Upon being asked about the embargo imposed by the United States on Cuba, Lacalle answered that "this is a bilateral issue between the United States and Cuba. Still, we are against the blockade because we believe it is not conducive to the objectives that the U.S. Government seemingly wants to achieve."

The Uruguayan president was of the opinion that "the important thing now is that our Cuban brothers may have food to eat because they are starving. As in the case of Haiti, we deem that this is, first and foremost, a

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humanitarian problem. No Haitian flees the country on account of the proportional representation or the secret vote."

With regard to the crisis confronting Haiti, Lacalle underlined that "at the United Nations, we have always been against intervention in Haiti."

Lacalle Announces Support for Salinas To Head WTO

PY3009032894 Montevideo Radio Carve in Spanish 0000 GMT 30 Sep 94

[Text] Uruguayan President Luis Alberto Lacalle announced in New York today that Uruguay supports the candidacy of Mexican President Carlos Salinas de Gortari for director of the World Trade Organization.

During a news conference after his participation in the 49th UN General Assembly, Lacalle noted that after the withdrawal of the candidacy of former Brazilian Finance Minister Rubens Ricupero, whom Uruguay had pledged to support, our country now chooses to support Salinas.

Diplomatic Relations Established With Cambodia

PY3009033494 Montevideo Radio Carve in Spanish 0000 GMT 30 Sep 94

[Text] The Uruguayan Government has established diplomatic relations with Cambodia.

Uruguayan Foreign Minister Sergio Abreu and his Cambodian counterpart exchanged the appropriate notes establishing diplomatic relations between the two countries.

The ceremony was held within the past few hours at the Uruguayan mission to the United Nations in New York.

Venezuela

Government Preparing Suit Against U.S. Over Gas

PA3009032294 Caracas Union Radio Network in Spanish 2200 GMT 29 Sep 94

[From the "Union Radio News" newscast]

[Text] According to a GATT source, Venezuela is preparing to file suit against the United States before the organization that monitors discrimination during the next GATT General Council meeting to be held in Geneva, Switzerland. The source, which asked to remain unnamed, also said Venezuela will ask the Council to create a panel to study the conflict in detail.

The Venezuelan Government has stated the U.S. industry standards on the new reformulated gasoline—these standards will become effective beginning in 1995—are discriminatory, because the U.S. Government treats imported fuels differently. This U.S. action allegedly violates GATT Article 3, which states all products must adhere to the same standards once inside the country.

Worker Group President Discusses Aeropostal Case

PA2909224894 Caracas Venezolana de Television Network in Spanish 1600 GMT 28 Sep 94

[Interview with Federico Ramirez Leon, president of the Confederation of Venezuelan Workers, by Melissa Soto from the Confederation's headquarters in Caracas; from "The News" newscast—live or recorded]

[Text] [Soto] What are the legal options so that Aeropostal Airline workers do not lose their rights?

[Ramirez] The law provides—and we have already selected the lawyers—for the initiation of actions to protect all the rights of all the workers. Workers have priority over the company's creditors. This unilateral decision by the Venezuelan Investment Fund places the conflict at another level. We are going to respond on this level by legal means and by union actions to draw the country's attention, because this is truly an undescribable violation of the workers. We will not assume a passive attitude; instead, we will do everything within our power to preserve our rights.

[Soto] What are the first actions that will be taken?

[Ramirez] A large march will take place in La Guaira, organized by the unions with the participation of the entire community of La Guaira. Aeropostal is one of their main sources of work; thus, heads of households must be guaranteed the best jobs.

[Soto] Will they meet with the president?

[Ramirez] A request was made some time ago. Alternatively, it could be with high-level government officials so as to make them aware of the importance of this conflict, which may be linked with other conflicts.

[Soto] Many thanks to the CTV [Confederation of Venezuelan Workers] president. There are still many options to be taken, and we will remain here to report anything that may develop with the Aeropostal case.

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